MARION WEEKLY STAR.

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THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOWER BRANCH OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Considering the Pleuro-Pneumonia Bill. Committee Work—No Doubt About the President Signing the Interstate Commerce Bill—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A message from the senate, transmitting a duplicate engrossed copy of the Northern Pacific land grant forfeiture bill, was laid before the house and the clerk directed to re-engross it. A bill was passed appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Owensboro, Ky. Mr Holman reported the legislative appropriation bill, and Mr Tucker, from judiciary, reported favorably senate bill extending the time for filing the French spoliation claims. An adverse report was made on the bill to enable citizens to name their postmasters.

In the morning hour Mr Oates, of Alabama, called up the bill authorizing the appointment of clerks to senators and representatives not chairmen of committees.

A protracted debate ensued, Mr Caldwell, of Tennessee, taking the ground that the bill was virtually for the purpose of increasing the compensation of members of congress.

Mr White, of Pennsylvania, favored and Mr Warner, of Ohio, opposed the measure, while Mr Kelly, of Pennsylvania, speaking from twenty-six years' experience in advocacy of the bill, said that "year after year I have paid from my poor salary $900 for such services as I was obliged to hire a clerk to perform." He believed that if his constituents knew the sacrifices he had made to serve them they would shock the public sense by making up a fund to reimburse him.

After further debate pro and con, on motion of Mr Eden, of Illinois, the bill was tabled: yeas 141, nays 105. The house then went into committee of the whole on the pleuro-pneumonia bill. An amendment by Mr Swineburne, of New York, was agreed to, striking out the provision for the destruction of the deseased animals, and inserting in lieu thereof a provision that such animals be quarantined and destroyed if deemed necessary for scientific investigation. An amendment by Mr Butterworth was also agreed to, reducing from three-fourths to one-half of the value of the animal when sound the compensation which may be allowed owners of cattle for animals slaughtered under the provisions of the act. The committee then rose, and without action on the bill, the house at 5 p. m. adjourned.

Dinner to the Diplomatic Corps.

WASHINGTON, Feb 4.—The dinner to the diplomatic corps last night was especially brilliant. Those present were the president, Mrs. Carter, the Haytien minister, Mrs. Cleveland, the Argentine ministers, Mrs. Mora, the Portuguese minister, Mrs Folsom, the Belgian minister, Miss West, the Spanish minister the charge d'affaires of Italy, the charge d affaires of Austria-Hungary, the minister of Sweden and Norway, Mrs. Lamont the Hawaiian minister, Baroness De Stoeckl the secretary of state, Mrs. De Reutersvill the minister of Switzerland, Miss Kingsford, the German minister, the charge d'affaires of Venezuela, the Chinese minister, Mrs Sternberg, the French minister, Mrs. Fairchild the Russian minister, Senora Maria Serral De Moreno, the Brazilian minister, charged affaires of Turkey, the minister of Chili the Netherland minister, Mrs Banks, the Mexican minister, Mrs. Romels, the British ministers Mrs. Chapin, Mr Bancroft, the minister of Bolivia, the minister of Salvador

Interstate Commerce Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb 4.—Senator Pugh said to a representative of the United Press that there was no doubt but that the president would sign the interstate commerce bill. The attorney general's opinion had been favorable and the measure could not be looked upon as a National law. The senator went on to say that the bill was not all that he could wish to have it but it was impossible to expect that the initiatory step in a matter of such great consequence should be entirely satisfactory. The measure would undoubtedly be amended by congress, from suggestions that the commissioners would find necessary to make as soon as any practical application of the bill was made. What the people wanted was a beginning, and that they surely had now.

Committee Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb 4.—The house committee on judiciary directed a favorable report to be made on the senate bill extending one year the time for filing French spoliation claims, and adverse reports on the bills authorizing the commissioner of internal revenue to refund money wrongfully paid in collections relating to limitations in criminal cases for the redistribution of unclaimed money in bankrupt and receivers' estates, amending section 714, chapter 12, revised statutes of the United States relating to the retirement of United States judges by requiring their resignation within one year after attaining the required age, in order to receive the benefit prescribed.

Cabinet Business.

WASHINGTON, Feb 4.—The main topic considered at the cabinet meeting was a proposition to extend the postal system between this country and Canada, so as to permit carrying packages weighing not more than four pounds in the mails, the limit now being eight ounces. The interstate commerce bill was understood, was considered incidentally. A message from the president to congress is confidently looked for soon, announcing that he has signed the bill, but pointing out some defects in it.

Storage Room Needed.

WASHINGTON Feb 4 — Public Printer Benedict in his annual report to congress, says that storage room is badly needed that new engines are required, and favors the fortnightly payment of salaries to employes of this office. There were expended during the year covered by the report $2,793,376 44 and says when he took charge he found the office well equipped in many respects, and the machinery generally in intelligent [illegible]

Letter Carriers' Grievances.

WASHINGTON, Feb 4.—A memorial from the Letter Carriers' National association has been [illegible] the house of representatives, [illegible] passage of the senate bill conferring on letter carriers the same protection in the matter of hours of labor as is secured to all other employes of the United States. The memorial is endorsed by the national legislative committee of the Knights of Labor.

Turpie's Seat in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb 4.—Senator Voorhees does not apprehend any difficulty in the seating of Senator-elect Turpie, who was chosen senator by the Indiana legislature. He says the election was regular in its every proceeding, and that Turpie's seat cannot be successfully disputed.

Arrests in the Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb 4.—For the six months ending December 31, 394 arrests for violations of the postal regulations were made by the postoffice inspector. Of these 113 were tried, ninety-six convicted and 238 await trial.

A Wonderful Fast Almost Ended.

WABASH, Ind., Feb 4.—Mary Baker, the famous fasting girl of White county, yesterday completed the one hundredth day of her phenomenal fast, which began last October. The patient has been growing weaker for several days, and it is apparent to her parents and attendants that the end is very near. The girl bears her affliction heroically, and is never heard to murmur a complaint. Dr Reed, the physician in charge of the case, says that the fast is unquestionably a genuine one, and a big puzzle to the medical fraternity. A dispatch from Dr Reed, at Monon, last evening, stated that Miss Baker is still alive, but weaker, and that the extremities are growing colder, pulsation quicker and respiration ninety-nine. Death is now looked for at any moment.

Got off the Rocks Without Assistance.

NEW YORK, Feb 4.—The ocean steamer which drove ashore in the quick sands at Monmouth Beach, N J, backed off without assistance two hours later. She was uninjured, and steamed off seaward for several miles, but finally came to anchor on a line with the lights of the highlands of Navesink. Capt. Mulligan, the keeper of the life saving station, denies the statement that the cries of the passengers on board were heard through the blinding wind and high surf. The beach combers who patrolled the sands in company with the life savers, substantiate the statement of Capt. Mulligan. It is believed by those who saw the vessel that she is a coastwise steamer, and that she was bound for the south.

Investigation Committee.

NEW YORK, Feb 4.—At the monthly meeting of the chamber of commerce a resolution was offered by John F Henry for a committee of members to investigate the present labor troubles and offer to arbitrate them. James H Seymour moved to substitute a resolution that the strike is diverting business to other cities that it is the right of business men to legally insist that the transportation companies shall perform their duties and handle freight, and that the chamber call a meeting of business men to discuss the cause and remedy of the existing situation. The whole matter was after debate referred to the executive committe with power to act.

Cord Tightening Around Krug's Neck.

CHICAGO, Feb 4.—The inquest on the body of Lucy Herdelmeyer, the young girl whose step-father, Lawrence Krug, is alleged to have poisoned, as well as two of his former wives, in order to obtain money from their life insurances, has been concluded. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Lucy Herdelmeyer came to her death from arsenical poisoning, and that the poison was administered by Lawrence Krug with intent to commit murder. Krug will be held to await the action of the grand jury.

Death of Two Indiana Pioneers.

WABASH, Ind., Feb 4.—Yesterday morning, at his residence in Pleasant township, this county, Philip Schuler, an old resident, died at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr Schuler with three of his brothers located in Wabash county in 1837, and has lived here continuously since. Henry Brown, a pioneer of Huntington county, died at his home in Huntington yesterday. Deceased was seventy-two years old, and came to Huntington from Massachusetts in 1835. At one time he was sheriff of the county.

A Peculiar Accident.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb 4.—Yesterday afternoon at Olds' wagon works, Herman Shroeder, a truckman was driving a high loaded wagon under an overhead bridge. His body was bent forward to allow him to pass under, but his shoulders were caught, and as the wagon moved he was squeezed fatally, and dropped from the wagon insensible. He is still living, but can not survive, as his spinal column is affected. He is twenty two years of age, and the sole support of a widowed mother.

The Northwest Blizzard.

BISMARCK, Dak., Feb 4.—The blizzard has abated at this point, but the mercury is down to 30 degrees below zero. It is feared that people living on the prairies out of town are suffering, as such a storm as has raged for the past three days was never known before in this part of the country. The train from the west is still snowbound in the Bad Lands, where it has been for two days past and it is impossible to tell when it will get free.

Found Dead in His Yard.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb 4.—At 6 o'clock this morning, Anthony Behmo, a retired merchant, was found dead in his yard at home and the supposition is that death resulted from heart disease. Deceased was fifty five years old, and has been in business for the past thirty-five years, only retiring last month. He was born in Grevenstein, Westphalia, Germany. He was a leading Catholic and leaves a large family well provided for.

Death of a Divine.

NEW YORK, Feb 4.—Rev. Dr. Robert S Howland, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue and Forty fifth street, died yesterday at Morristown, N J, aged sixty-seven years. The immediate cause of death was a second shock of paralysis the first having occurred nineteen years ago.

Who Bought the Southern Telegraph?

NEW YORK, Feb 4.—The Tribune says that the Southern Telegraph company, which was sold under foreclosure proceedings at Richmond, on Tuesday, was bought in the interest of the Western Union Telegraph company, which has owned a majority of the bonds for nearly a year.

DR. M'GLYNN'S STATEMENT.

WHAT HENRY GEORGE'S NEW PAPER WILL CONTAIN.

The Much Talked of Suspended Priest Replies to Archbishop Corrigan—He Denies the Right of Either Bishop, Propaganda or Pope to Punish Him.

NEW YORK, Feb 4.—This week's issue of Henry George's paper, the Standard will contain a long statement by Dr McGlynn, in which he says: "Archbishop Corrigan having seen fit to publish a statement giving letters and parts of letters relating to me I now supplement his publication with such documents concerning the censures upon my course as I have been able to lay my hands upon, accompanying them with some necessary explanations."

Dr McGlynn goes on to say that his speeches in 1882 for the Land League, which Cardinal Simeoni described as containing propositions contrary to Catholic teaching, simply expressed the belief that all men are equally entitled to the use of the general bounties of nature, including land, sunlight, air and water, and that human laws should be changed to conform to this dictate of natural justice. "It is absolutely false, although so stated by Archbishop Corrigan that I recognized my errors and professed to be sorry for them. I reaffirmed and explained the doctrine."

Dr McGlynn cites a speech in which he showed that the eminent fathers of the church St Basil, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine and Clement taught in regard to property substantially that a person holding more than is necessary to his subsistence takes from the poor that which in justice belongs to them. Archbishop Corrigan and he had a correspondence about this, the archbishop asking whether the passages relied upon by Dr McGlynn were generally considered spurious and Dr McGlynn declaring according to the weight of authority they were genuine. On this point Dr McGlynn says: "Among those who denounced me to Rome for my land league speeches were Bishops Gilmour, of Cleveland, and Chatard, of Indianapolis, the former the author and the latter the apologists of the famous or infamous Cincinnati pastoral letter, which was in a great measure a deliberate thesis against Thomas Jefferson's declaration of independence."

Dr McGlynn adds that other bishops may infected intolerance, and as an instance of interference with the right to address meetings, not political, he says that the bishop of Brooklyn got the archbishop to advise him not to speak at excise meetings where Mr Beecher and Dr Crosby were to speak. Dr McGlynn says that at this very time he was interceding with President Cleveland at the archbishop's request, for a political purpose, the promotion of Gen Newton. After vowing that his attendance at the Chickering hall meeting was not in disobedience of the orders from Rome, he adds that it is not true as circulated by Messrs. Corrigan and Preston, that he continued to say mass after being suspended. His riding to the polls with Mr George was a protest against the manifesto of Mgr Preston to the chairman of the Tammany hall committee, a protest against the denunciations hurled from several Catholic altars at Mr George and his party, against the abuse of the confessional, in which men had been coerced from attending Mr George's meetings by the threat of refusal of absolution, and against the influence by the archbishop to have clergymen try to defeat the constitutional amendment.

Dr McGlynn supplies the part of his letter refusing to go to Rome omitted in the archbishop's published version. It shows that he said: "I find that I shall not be able to go to Rome. There are several personal reasons I have had reason to feel concerned about my health for some time, and my physician orders me not to undertake the journey."

Dr McGlynn concluded by declaring that in becoming a priest he did not evade duties nor surrender the rights of a man and a citizen in political movements. He says: "I deny the right of bishop propaganda or pope to punish me for my opinions in political economy unless they can show that these opinions are clearly contrary to Christian religion. I deny the right of bishop, propaganda or pope to order me to Rome. The vow of obedience of the priest is simply a promise to obey the church authorities in matters concerning the priest's duties of religion.

My obligation to the propaganda was no to do whatever that institution should see fit to command but simply to return to my native place and there devote myself to the ministry of religion. In an interview during the canvass I admonished certain ecclesiastical dignitaries against the danger of repeating the folly and shame of condemning even the truth as religious heresy as in the condemnation of Galileo and Copernicus. It seems that they are fated to repeat this crime and blunder and add another to the many reasons that have made men look upon ecclesiastical authorities as one of the greatest foes of scientific progress of national development and of rational liberty, and in large part a hindrance rather than a help in the way of bringing to the whole world the bright purity and the comport that come from the teachings and the ministrations of Christ."

Fire in an Industrial School.

ROCHESTER, N Y Feb 4.—The fire in the state industrial school, formerly the house of refuge which started early yesterday morning, soon enveloped the west end of the building. The ninety six girls and women in that section were rescued unharmed. The bursting of the steam radiators caused many loud explosions and the falling walls made it especially dangerous for the firemen. The fire through the exertions of the firemen was confined to the part of the building in which it originated. The entire loss is estimated at $100,000 no insurance. The remains of Mrs. P J Van Hoosen were discovered among the ruins of the female department of the state reform school. She was thirty five years old and employed in the laundry.

Senator Regan on His Way.

PALESTINE, Tex., Feb 4.—Senator elect John H Regan left for Washington last night. When he arrived here he was met by a great crowd of citizens and given an ovation. In the assemblage were many business men from neighboring cities.

BRUTALLY MURDERED

The Horrible Fate of a Farmer and His Wife On Long Island.

BRESTAN, L. I., Feb 4.—Phillip Scheidweiler, a farmer near here, aged seventy eight and his third wife, aged twenty four, were found dead in their house yesterday morning having been brutally murdered. The man had been repeatedly stabbed with a huge but her knife, which was found near him. His nose had been cut off, both eyes gouged out, the lips severed, the left side of the head hacked open exposing the brain, the throat cut and the body had been perforated in a score of places. The room where this body was found was deluged with blood. The throat had been cut and there were many stab wounds. The furniture in the house had been turned upside down, bureaus broken open and beds ripped up in a search for plunder.

It is supposed that the murderer secured $400 which Scheidweiler had saved up. The murder is probably occurred Saturday night. The neighbors had not seen anyone about the house since then, but supposed the couple had gone away on a visit, which they had spoken of. No attempt was made to enter the house therefore and the murderer has gained several days start of the police. The discovery of the tragedy was finally made by a relative who chanced to call, and suspecting something wrong broke into the house. There is no clue to the murderer.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE SUSTAINED

An Obstinate Parent Gets a Lesson From The Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Feb 4.—A novel case was that of Grace Wilcox by her next friend, Harry Wilcox against the school board of the city of Coruma, decided by the Michigan court yesterday afternoon. The court was asked for a mandamus compelling the school board to vacate an order suspending Miss Grace Wilcox was kept out of school one day last November for sickness forgot to take an excuse to the teacher the next day, as required by the school rules and was sent home to get it. This action angered her father, who determined to join issue with the board. Grace was subsequently suspended, and the legal action followed.

The supreme court refused the mandamus, holding that the rule compelling excuses from pupils for absence was just and reasonable, and that the young was debarred from school privileges simply through the obstincy of her parents. The case has excited a surprising amount of interest throughout the state.

A Fearful Drama.

ASHTABULA, O Feb 4.—The house of William Morrison, of this city, was the scene of a fearful drama last night. The family consists of Mr and Mrs Morrison and six children ranging in age from three months to twelve years. During the absence of the father the mother prepared a bowl of paris green and water, which she attempted to force the children to drink. She succeeded only with one, a little girl of six years. The mother then threatened to cut her own throat, but was deterred by an eight-year-old son who suggested hanging as an easier mode of dying. A rope was obtained. The little boy went aloft in an unfinished portion of the house and tied the rope to a joist. The mother then secured a barrel, got upon it, placed her head through the noose, kicked over the barrel and swung off. With presence of mind the son hurried aloft, cut the rope and saved his dying mother. At last accounts the little girl is hanging to life by a thread and the mother is too prostrated to realize her nearness to eternity, or the fearful crime which she so nearly consummated.

Tobacco Smoke.

ST LOUIS, Feb 4.—Fire broke out at 6 90 yesterday evening in the tobacco warehouse of the Drummond Tobacco company, situated at the corner of Third and Spruce streets. The fire was confined to the building in which it originated, special good work being done in saving the main building of the company which stood just west of the burning warehouse separated from it however, by a wide alley. The warehouse and contents are a total loss to the amount of $250,000, fully insured. The Drummond company will not be inconvenienced in the slightest by the result of the fire, as they have safely housed in their main warehouse plenty of stock to continue business without the loss of a single day.

Deed of a Dastard.

NEW YORK, Feb 4.—Mrs. Annie Jarowsky, a Hungarian twenty-seven years of age, of No. 7 Attorney street, is dying at Bellevue hospital from the effects of vitriol thrown upon her face by Morris Marks, a boarder in her house who is under arrest. Marks owed Jarowsky a large sum for board. On being asked to pay something last night he said: "I will settle with you before to-morrow." During the night he entered her room and poured a pint of vitriol over her face. The fiend is catching way so that the woman cannot [illegible] speak or see.

Committed a Murder While Drunk.

NEW YORK, Feb 4.—Henry Shipman, aged thirty five years an insurance clerk, shot and killed his landlady, Mrs Josephine Mason at his boarding house No 539 West Thirty first street yesterday afternoon. Shipman entered the house about 4 o'clock, and was told Mrs Mason wished to see him. He entered her room, and a minute later four shots were heard. Mrs Mason rushed out of the room and expired. Shipman was arrested. He says he was drunk and shot the woman because she refused to marry him.

The Next Boodle Alderman.

NEW YORK Feb 4.—An official in the district attorney's office stated yesterday that Thomas Cleary will be the next boodle alderman to be tried. Cleary is janitor of the Equitable building. No 120 Broadway. He is soon urged to plead guilty. In that case he will receive a light sentence owing to the great saving of trial expenses to the people.

Foreign.

Panic was the rule in London and continental bourses yesterday the close being the lowest of the day. The trouble arises not from the imminence of war, but undue speculation. Heavy failures are expected in Paris. In Belgium the situation as regards war is viewed with more concern. The report comes from Brussels that Germany is quietly making great preparations. Parnell's ailment is said to be Bright's disease.

THE STRIKE EXTENDING.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY NON-UNION MEN QUIT.

Their Actions Cut Off the Main Supply of Coal Entry Into New York and Brooklyn—They Will Join the Knights of Labor. Disappointed in Imported Men.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The incident of the day was the strike of the 750 non union men, who have been handling coal at Fort Richmond, Staten Island. They will join the knights. Their action still further reduces the coal supply, as Port Richmond has been the main point of coal entry for New York and Brooklyn since the strike began.

It is remarked as not worthy that not one of all the coal handlers who have gone out since the trouble began has returned to work.

The men who were brought from Cincinnati to work on the piers here refused to go to work when they learned that they were expected to take the place of strikers.

At the wharves of Ward, Clyde, New Haven & Hartford and Bridgeport lines, the New York & New England, Baltimore & Ohio companies, Mallory line, New York City & Northern railroad, Long Island road and the New Bedford lines, work was progressing without much hindrance.

Inspector Dilks has been placed in charge of the police force on the East river during the continuance of the strike, with head quarters at pier No 29.

Captain Garland, of the river police, says the situation between the companies and strikers appears to be a dead lock to the bitter end.

Miners' Troubles.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb 4.—The special meeting in this city of the executive board of the Miners' National Assembly No 135, Knights of Labor, is much more comprehensive than previously supposed. It was learned to-day that the object is the consideration of measures to secure an advance in wages ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. for the ten thousand Knights of Labor miners in the Monongahela Valley, Meyersdale, Clearfield and other districts. It is rumored that the executive committee favor a compromise of the Monongahela Valley troubles at two and three-fourths cents. The miners' representatives say, however, that they will have three cents or stay on a strike, and that they will leave the Knights of Labor in preference to accepting a compromise. The recent advance in the selling price of coke requires a readjustment of wages, which will also be considered by the board.

A Small Outbreak.

JERSEY CITY, N J., Feb 4.—About 300 strikers attempted to force an entrance to pier No. 9 of the Erie railroad, where 150 non union Italians were working. They were intercepted by a squad of police, and a hard fight ensued. The strikers threw bricks and stones, and the police used their clubs freely. In a few moments the mob broke and ran. No arrests were made.

Ready to Help Their Brethren.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 4.—A delegate from the National Trade District Assembly of Miners and Mine laborers report to the District Assembly No. 1, that all the miners in the anthracite fields were ready to strike if such action would help the men at New York.

Believed the Men Satisfied.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 4.—The general manager of the Reading railroad said that no committee of employes had called on him, and he expressed the belief that the men were content.

An Unpopular Verdict.

BALTIMORE, Feb 4.—The trial of Anderson Perry, charged with being an accomplice in the murder of Emily Brown, and the sale of her body to a medical college, was finished yesterday evening. Perry had elected to be tried without a jury and to this fact he perhaps owes his life. The only evidence against him was that given by John Thomas Ross, the negro who killed Emily Brown. Ross swore that Perry had instigated the crime, and that while he was under the influence of liquor, Perry urged him to kill Emily. Ross also implicated Albert Hawkins who, he testified, stabbed the murdered woman, while he, Ross, mashed her head with a brick. In arriving at a decision Judge Duffy threw out the evidence given by Ross, declaring that Ross was unworthy of belief. Judge Duffy then acquitted Perry of the murder. The verdict was received by the immense assemblage present with hisses. Ross being the only witness against Albert Hawkins, the state has decided, in view of the decision taken by Judge Duffy, to abandon the prosecution of Hawkins. Anderson Perry was then taken back to the jail, where he will be kept for his own safety, as it is feared he might be lynched if he were permitted to go upon the streets.

The Ohio Flood.

CINCINNATI, Feb 4.—The waters of the Ohio continue to be aggressive, and during all of yesterday they industriously extended the limits of the flood. At midnight Wednesday the stage of water had reached 45 feet 2 inches. From that hour until 6 o'clock yesterday morning it averaged steadily a rise of four inches per hour, and had reached a height of 47 feet 2 inches. From 6 in the morning until the same hour last night it had risen five feet one inch. After midnight yesterday morning another heavy rainfall set in and lasted several hours. The Miami and Licking rivers continued pouring out freely and the morning telegrams from all points in the river between Cincinnati and Pittsburg reported a continuance of the hard rains of the day before.

Another One of the Commissioners.

PITTSBURG, Feb 4.—James F Hudson, of this city, has received a letter from Senator Reagan, of Texas, in which the senator offers to name him to the president for appointment to the commission provided for in the interstate commerce bill. Mr Hudson's friends say he has been informed that President Cleveland indicated to Senator Reagan and Senator Beck that he would name a member for the commission. Following close upon this information came Mr Reagan's letter to Mr Hudson. Mr Hudson will probably accept this invitation. He is the author of the lately published book, "Railroads and the Republic," and is at present an editorial writer on the Pittsburg Dispatch. He is a Republican and quite wealthy.

BRIEF MENTION

News of the Day Compressed for the Busy Peruser.

Minnesota has passed a $1,000 liquor license law.

Lancaster, O., is enjoying a natural gas boom.

John Ingram shot and killed his wife at Boston, Pa.

A prohibition amendment will be submitted to the voters of Pennsylvania.

The salary of sub treasurer Sutton, of Cincinnati, has been reduced from $4 500 to $4,000.

Ed R Helm ex mayor of Dayton, Ky., was indicted by the grand jury for embezzlement.

An ice gorge fifty feet high is creating alarm at Shawnee, Pa., above the Delaware watergap.

Hon S C Blackburn has been appointed custodian of the public building at Frankfort, Kentucky.

A bill to appropriate $2,450,000 for new war vessels will be reported to the house from the committee on naval affairs.

A pool of window glass manufacturers has been formed, and prices will be advanced from five to seven and a half per cent.

The advocates of trade dollar redemption now despair of bringing about such an agreement as will accomplish their purpose this winter.

Thomas Hilton, Maysville, Ky., for passing a forged check on the First National bank, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

The coroner's jury has recommended that Lawrence Krug be held to answer for the death of his stepdaughter, Lucy Heidelmeyer, at Chicago.

Advices received at the general offices of the Northern Pacific do not confirm the reports of heavy losses among the cattle in the mountain ranches.

Alfred Shaffstall, a "shooter" of oil wells, was lowering a thirty quart nitro glycerine cartridge into a well at Lima, O. The well overflowed. Seeing the danger, he caught the cartride and held it until the overflow stopped. He was nearly drowned in oil.

Congress.

In the senate, the credentials of Senators Whitthorne and Sawyer were presented. A bill was introduced appropriating $112,000 and $2,000 000 for the purpose of Ericsson's Destroyer and ten enlarged steel vessels. A resolution was agreed to take the bill for the removal of the limitation on pensions away from the pensions committee and place it before the senate, to be considered next week. The pension office rules were discussed on a resolution of Mr Plumb. Beck's attorney bill was debated by Mr. Evarts, after which the senate went into executive session. A resolution for daily sessions from 11 a. m. to 9 p m went over. House amendments to the senate bill for the erection of a public building at Owensboro, Ky., were agreed to, and at 4 45 p m the senate adjourned.

In the house a duplicate engrossed copy of the lost Northern Pacific forfeiture bill was received from the senate. The legislative appropriation bill was reported. An adverse report was made on the bill to enable the people to name their postmasters. The bill to provide congressmen with clerks was laid on the table—141 to 105. The pleuro-pneumonia bill was taken up and amended, but without action the house adjourned at 5 p. m.

Iron Works Shut Down.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb 4.—The Fall River iron works, which have been in operation for fifty years, have shut down permanently, and all hands have been discharged. It was found impossible to compete with western works that are nearer the seat of the natural gas and iron supplies.

Dr. McGlynn's Illness.

NEW YORK, Feb 4.—Dr McGlynn is very ill. He will not be able to travel for six months. Some of his friends fear his illness may prove fatal.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations of the Money Stock, Produce, and Cattle Markets for February 3.

Cincinnati.

FLOUR—Fancy, $4.90@4 40, family, $3 40@3.75.

WHEAT—No 3 red, 75@80. No 2, 81@84½c.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 37½c, No. 2 mixed, 38½c.

OATS—No 3 mixed, 25½@26c; No. 2 mixed, 30½@32c, No. 2 white 32@33c.

PORK—Family, $13.00@13.12½; regular $12.50@12.62½.

LARD—Kettle, 7 62½c.

BACON—Short, clear sides, 7 ½@7½c.

CHEESE—Prime to choice Ohio 12@12½c, New York, 13½@14.

POULTRY—Common chickens, $2 00@2.25 per dozen; fair to prime, $2 50@2.75, choice, $3.00@3 50; chicken $3 25@3 00; turkeys 7c.

WOOL—Unwashed—Medium staples, 28@30c, fine merino, 30@31c; common, 15@16c; fleece washed—medium clothing, 31@32c, combing, 32@33c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@30c; burr and cotts, 15@18c; tub washed, 31@32c; pulled, 27@30c.

HAY—No 1 timothy $11 00@11 50, No 2, $10,00@10 50; mixed $9 00; rainy, $7 00@7 50; wheat, oat and rye straw $5 00@6 00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3 65@4 35; fair, $2 75@3 50; common, $2,00@2,65; stockers and feeders, $3 25@4 00; yearlings and calves, $4,50@5 25.

HOGS—Select butchers, $5.15@5 30; fair to good shipping, $4, 95@5 00; fair to light, $4 65@4 85; common, $4 25@4 60; culls, $3 50@4 15.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2 75@3 50; good to choice, $3,75@4 50; common to fair lambs, $3.75@5 50; good to choice, $4 65@5,00.

New York.

WHEAT—No 1 stat red, 98c, No 2 red winter [illegible] 98c May 93½c.

CORN—Mixed, cash, 44c, March, 48½c.

OATS—No 1 white stat 40, No 2, 38c.

CATTLE—$4 10@5 50 per 100 lbs. live weight.

HOGS—5 20@5,50 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—4 00@4 75 per 100 lbs. live weight.

COTTON—Quiet; middling uplands 9 7 16c; do Orleans 9¾c. Feb [illegible] 9 38c, March, 9 42@, April 9 5, May 9 6c, June 9 79, July, 9.76@, August 9 92c, September 9 95c.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged, receipts, 437 head; shipments, 1 5 head; prime $4 75@5 00, fair to good $4 25@4 50, common $3 50@4 00.

HOGS—Light, [illegible] 4 50@4 60; shipments, 2,400 head; Philadelphias $5 30@5,40; Yorkers, $5 10@5 15; common to light, 4 90@5 00.

SHEEP—Dull, prices unchanged, prime, $4 50@4 5; fair to good, $3 75@4 25; common, $2 50@3 50; lambs, $4 50@5 00; receipts, 1 200 head; shipments 1 600 head.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Good to extra shipping, $3,40@5,00; inferior to good $2 00@3 85; stockers and feeders, $2,00@3 10; extra cows and heifers $2 25@3 35; common, $1 00@2 00; calves, $4 65@5 00; mixed packing, $4 45@4 90; choice, 4 90@5 10.

SHEEP—Common, $2 50@5 00; lambs $4 00@5 00.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Dull cash 3½, May 3 5½.

CORN—Dull cash 34½, May, 41½c.

OATS—Neglected, cash 30½c.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE RED ACORN.

BY JOHN M'ELROY,
Author of "Andersonville," Etc

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[The name given this story is made glorious by the valor and achievements of the First division of the Fourteenth Army corps, the cognizance of which was a crimson acorn, worn on the breasts of its gallant soldiers and borne upon their battle flags.]

There came a sound of blows rained upon the horses' bodies—of shouts and oaths from excited drivers and eager officers—of rushing wheels and of ironed hoofs striking fire from the grinding stones. Six long bodied, strong limbed horses, their hides reeking with sweat, and their nostrils distended with intense effort, tore past, snatching after them, as if it were a toy, a gleaming brass cannon, surrounded by galloping cannoneers, who goaded the draft horses on with blows with the flats of their drawn sabers. Another gun, with its straining horses and galloping attendants, and another, and another, until six great, grim pieces, with their scores of desperately eager men and horses, had rushed by toward the front

It was a sight to stir the coldest blood The excited infantry boys, wrought up to the last pitch by the spectacle, sprang back into the road, cheered vociferously, and rushed on after the battery

Hardly had the echoes of their voices died away, when they heard the battery join its thunders to the din of the fight

Then wounded men, powder-stained, came straggling back—men with shattered arms and gashed faces and garments soaked with blood from bleeding wounds

"Hurrah, boys!" each shouted with weak eased voice, as his eyes lighted up at sight of the regiment, "We're whipping them, but hurry forward! You're needed!"

"If you ain't pretty quick," piped one girl faced boy, with a pensive smile, as he sat weakly down on a stone and pressed a delicate hand over a round red spot that had just appeared on the breast of his blouse, "you'll miss all the fun We've about licked 'em already. Oh!——"

Abe and Kent sprang forward to catch him, but he was dead almost before they could reach him. They laid him back tenderly on the brown dead leaves, and ran to regain their places in the ranks

The regiment was now sweeping around the last curve between it and the line of battle. The smell of the burning powder that filled the air, the sight of flowing blood, the shouts of the fighting men, had awakened in every bosom that deep-lying killing instinct inherited from our savage ancestry, which slumbers—generally wholly unsuspected—in even the gentlest man's bosom, until some accident gives it a terrible arousing

Now the slaying fever burned in every soul They were marching with long quick strides, but well closed ranks, elbow touching elbow and every movement made with even more than the accuracy of a parade Harry felt himself swept forward by a current as resistless as that which sets over Niagara.

They came around the little hill, and saw a bank of smoke indicating where the line of battle was

"Let's finish the canteen now," said Kent "It may get bored by a bullet and all run out, and you know I hate waste "

"I suppose we might as well drink it," assented Abe—the first time in the history of the regiment, that he agreed with anybody "We may n't be able to do it in ten minutes, and it would be too bad to've lugged that all the way here, just for some one else to drink."

An aide, powder grimed, but radiant with joy, dashed up "Colonel," he said, "you had better go into line over in that vacant space there, and wait for orders, but I don't think you will have anything to do, for the general believes that the victory is won, and the Confederates are in full retreat

As he spoke, a mighty cheer rolled around the line of battle, and a band stationed upon a rock which formed the highest part of the mountain, burst forth with the grand strains of the "Star Spangled Banner"

The artillery continued to hurl screaming shot and shell down into the narrow gorge, through which the defeated Confederates were flying with mad haste.

CHAPTER X

THE MOUNTAINEER'S REVENGE

Harry Glen's first feeling when he found the battle was really over, was that of elation that the crisis to which he had looked forward with so much apprehension, had passed without his receiving any bodily harm This was soon replaced by regret that the long coveted opportunity had been suffered to pass unimproved, and still another strong sentiment—that keen sense of disappointment which comes when we have braced ourselves up to encounter an emergency, and it vanishes. There is the feeling of waste of valuable accumulated energy, which is as painful as that of energy misapplied

Still further, he felt sadly that the day of his vindication had been again postponed over another weary period of probation

All around was intense enthusiasm growing stronger every instant It was the first battle that the victors had been engaged in, and they felt the tumultuous joy that the first triumph brings to young soldiers It was the first encounter upon the soil of Kentucky, it was the first victory between the Cumberland mountains and the Mississippi river, and the loss of the victors was insignificant compared with that of the vanquished

The cold drench from the skies, the dreary mud—even the dead and wounded—were forgotten in the jubilation at the sight of the lately insolent foe flying in confusion down the mountain side, reckoning for nothing so much as for personal safety

The band continued to play patriotic airs and the cannon to thunder long after the last Confederate had disappeared in the thick woods at the bottom of the gloomy gorge

A detail of men and some wagons were sent back after the regiment's baggage and the rest of the boys after a few minutes survey of the battlefield, were set to work building fires, cooking rations and preparing from the branches and brush such shelter as could be made to do substitute duty for the tents left behind

Little as was Harry's normal inclination to manual labor it was less than ever now with these emotions struggling in his mind, and leaving his comrades hard at work, he wandered off to where Hoosier Knob, a commanding eminence on the left of the battlefield, seemed to offer the best view of the retreat of the forces of Zollicoffer. Arriving there, he pushed on down the slope to where the enemy's line had stood, and where now were groups of men in blue uniforms, searching for trophies of the fight. In one place a musket would be found, in another, a cap with a silver star, or a canteen quaintly fashioned from alternate staves of red and white cedar Each 'find' was proclaimed by the discoverer, and he was immediately surrounded by a group to earnestly inspect and discuss it It was still the first year of the war, the next year 'trophies' were left to rot unnoticed on the battlefields they covered.

Harry took no interest in the relic hunting, but walked onward toward another prominence that gave hopes of a good view of the Confederates. The glimpse he gained from this of the surging mass of fugitives inflamed him with the excitement of the chase—of the most exciting of chases, a man hunt. He forgot his fears, forgot how far behind he was leaving all the others, and became eager only to see more of this fascinating sight. Before he was aware of it, he was three or four miles from the gap

Here a point ran boldly down from the mountain into the valley, and ended in a bare knob that overlooked the narrow creek bottom, along which the beaten host was forging its way Harry unbesitatingly descended to this, and stood gazing at the swarming horde below. It was a sight to rivet the attention. The narrow level space through which the creek meandered between two parallel ranges of heights was crowded as far as he could see with an army which defeat had degraded to a demoralized mob All semblance of military organization had well-nigh disappeared. Horsemen and footmen, infantry, cavalry and artillery, officers and privates, ambulances creaking under their load of wounded and dying, ponderous artillery forges, wagons loaded with food, wagons loaded with ammunition, and wagons loaded with luxuries for the delectation of the higher officers—all huddled and crowded together, and struggled forward with feverish haste over the logs, rocks, gullies and the deep waters of the swollen stream, and up its slippery banks, through the quicksands and quagmires which every passing foot and wheel beat into a still more grievous obstacle for those that followed. Hopelessly fagged horses fell for the last time under the merciless blows of their frightened masters, and added their great bulks to the impediments of the road

The men were sullen and depressed—cast down by the wretchedness of earth and sky, and embittered against their officers and each other for the blood uselessly shed—oppressed with hunger and weariness, and momentarily fearful that new misfortunes were about to descend upon them In brief, it was one of the saddest spectacles that human history can present that of a beaten and disorganized army in full retreat, and an army so new to soldiership and discipline as to be able to make nothing but the worst out of so great a calamity—it was a rout after a repulse

Nearly all the passing thousands were too much engrossed in the miseries of their toilsome progress to notice the blue-coated figure on the bare knob above the road But the rear of the fugitives was brought up by a squad of men moving much more leisurely and some show of order They did not plunge into the mass of men and animals and vehicles, and struggle with them in the morass which the road had now become, but deliberately picked their way along the sides of the valley, where the walking was easier They saw Harry, and understood as soon as they saw, who he was. Two or three responded to their first impulse, and raising their guns to their shoulders, fired at him. A bullet slapped against the rock upon which he was partially leaning, and fell at his feet. Another spattered mud in his face, and flew away, singing viciously

At the reports the rear-harassed mob shuddered and surged forward through its entire length

The companions of those who fired seemed to reproach them with angry gestures, pointing to the effect upon the panicky mass. Then the whole squad rushed forward toward the hill

Deadly fear clutched Harry Glen's heart as the angry notes of the bullets jarred on his senses Then pride and the animal instinct of fighting for life flamed upward. So swiftly that he was scarcely conscious of what he was doing he snatched a cartridge from the box, tore its end between his teeth, and rammed it home He replaced the ramrod in its thimbes with one quick thrust, and as he raised his eyes from the nipple upon which he had placed the cap, he saw that the Confederate squad had gained the foot of the knoll and started up its side He raised the gun to fire, but as he did so he heard a voice call out from behind him.

"Skeet outen thar! Skeet outen thar! Come up heah, quick!"

Harry looked in the direction of the voice. He saw a tall, slender, black haired man standing in the woods at the upper edge of the cleared space He was dressed in butternut jeans, and looked so much like the Confederates in front that Harry thought he was one of them The stranger noticed his indecision, and called out again still more peremptorily

"Skeet outen thar, I tell ye! Skeet outen thar! Come up heah I'm a friend—I'm Union"

His rifle came to his face at the same instant, and Harry saw the flame and white smoke puff from it, and the sickening thought flashed into his mind that the shot was fired at him, and that he would feel the deadly ball pierce his body Before he could more than formulate this he heard the bullet pass him with a screech and strike somewhere with a plainly sharp slap Turning his head he saw the leading Confederate stagger and fall Harry threw his gun up, with the readiness acquired in old hunting days, and fired at the next of his foes, who also fell The other Confederates as they came up, gathered around their fallen comrades

Harry ran back to where the stranger was as rapidly as the clinging mud and the steep hillside would permit him

"Purty fa'r shot that," said the stranger, setting down the heavy rifle he was carefully reloading and extending his hand cordially as Harry came panting up 'That's what I call mouty neat shooting—knock yer man over at 150 yards, down hill, with that ole smoothbore, and without no rest The oldest han' at the business couldn't've done no better"

Harry was too much agitated to heed the compliment to his marksmanship He looked back anxiously and asked

"Are they coming on yet?

"Skacely they hain't, said the stranger, with a very obvious sneer 'Skacely they hain't comin' on no more They've had enuff, they hev Two of their best men dropt inter blue blazes on the first jump will take all the aidge off their appetite for larks. I know 'em'

'But they will come on They'll pursue us They'll never let us go now," said Harry, reloading his gun with hands trembling from the excitation and excitement.

He was yet too young a soldier to understand that his enemy's fright might be greater than his own

'Narv a time they won't," said the stranger decisively Them fellers are jest like Injuns they re red hot till one or two gets knocked over an then they cool down mouty suddent Why me an two others stopt the whole of Zollicoffer's army for two days by shootin the officer in command of the advance guard jest ez they was a comin up the hill this side of Barboursville Fact they'd a been at Wildcat last Friday of we hedn't skeered em so They stopt an hunted the whole country round for bushwhackers afore they'd move any other step

But who are you asked Harry looking again at his companion's butternut garb

I'm called Long Jim Fortner an I've the name o bein the pizenest Union man in the mountings. I hev a good segment o' my p'litical principles (pointing with his thumb to where lay the men who had fallen under their bullets) Harry looked again in that direction Part of the squad were looking apprehensively toward him, as if they feared a volley from bushwhackers concealed near him, and others were taking from the bodies of the dead the weapons, belts and other articles which it was not best to leave for the pursuers, and still others were pointing to the rapidly growing distance between them and the main body, apparently adjuring haste in following

The great mental and bodily strain Harry had undergone since he had first heard the sound of cannon in the morning at the foot of Wildcat should have made him desperately weary But the sight of the man falling before his gun had fermented in his blood a fierce intoxication, as unknown, as unsuspected before as the passion of love had been before its first keen transports thrilled his heart Like that ecstacy, this fever now consumed him. All fear of harm to himself vanished in its flame He had actually slain one enemy Why not another? He raised his musket The mountaineer laid his hand upon it.

"No," he said, "that's not the game to hunt. They'll do when thar's nothin' better to be had, but now powder an' lead kin be used to more advantage Besides they're outen range o' your smooth bore now Come

As Fortner threw his rifle across his shoulder Harry looked at it curiously It had a long, heavy, six-sided) barrel, with a large bore, double triggers and a gayly striped hickory ramrod in its thimbles. The stock, of fine, curly rock maple, was ornamented with silver stars and crescents, and in the breech were cunning little receptacles for tow and patches and other rifle necessaries, each closed by a polished silver cover that shut with a snap It was evidently the triumph of some renowned Kentucky gunsmith's skill

The mountaineer's foot was on the soil he had trodden since childhood, and Harry found it quite difficult to keep pace with his strong, quick stride His step landed firm and sure on the sloping surfaces, where Harry slipped or shambled Clinging vines and sharp briers were avoided without an apparent effort, where every one grasped Harry or tore his face and hands

The instinct of the wolf or the panther seemed to lead Fortner by the shortest courses through the pathless woods to where he came unperceived close upon the flank of the mass of harassed fugitives. Then creeping behind a convenient tree with the supple lightness of the leopard crouching for a spring, he scanned with eager eyes the mounted officers within range Selecting his prey he muttered

'Tain't him, but he'll hev to do, this time"

The weapon rang out sharply The stricken officer threw up his sword arm, his bridle arm clutched his saddle pommel, as if resisting the attempt of death to unhorse him Then the muscles all relaxed, and he fell into the arms of those who had hurried to him

Harry fired into the mass the next instant, a few random shots replied, and another impetus of fear spurred the mob onward.

Fortner and Harry sped away to an other point of interception, where the same scene was repeated, and then to another, and then to a third, Fortner muttering after each shot his disappointment at not finding the one whom he anxiously sought

When they carried away the fourth time they were compelled to make a wide circuit, for the little valley suddenly broadened out into a considerable plain Upon this the long drawn out line of fugitives gathered in a compact, turmoiling mass

"That's Little Rockassel ford," said Fortner, pointing with his left hand to the base of the mountain that rose steeply above the farther side of the commotion "That's Rockassel mountain runnin' up thar inter the clouds. The Little Rockassel river runs round hits foot. That's what's a stoppin 'em They'll hev a turrible time gittin' across hit Hit's mouty hard crossin' at enny time, but hits awful now, fur the Rockassel's boomin' The big rains hev sent her up kitin an' hit's now breast deep thar in the ford We'll git round what we kin see hit all

Another wide detour to keep themselves in the concealment of the woods brought Fortner and Harry out upon an acclivity that almost overhung the ford and those gathered around it. The two Unionists crawled cautiously through the cedars and laurel to the very edge of the cliff and looked down upon their enemies. They were so near that every thing was plainly visible and the hum of conversation reached their ears. They could even hear the commands of the officers vainly trying to restore order, the curses of the teamsters upon their jaded animals, the ribald songs of the few whose canteens furnished them with forgetfulness of defeat, and contempt for the surrounding misery

All the flooding showers which had been falling upon hundreds of square miles of precipitous mountain sides were now gorging through the crooked, narrow throat of the Little Rockcastle The torrent filled the ragged banks to the brim, and in its greedy swirl undermined and tore from there logs, great trees and even rocks.

This was the barrier that stayed the flight of the fugitive throng, and it was this that they strove to put between them and the presumed revengeful victors

On the bank field and line officers labored to calm their men and restore organization It was in vain that they pointed out that there had been no pursuit thus far and the unlikelihood of there being one When did Panic yield to Reason? In those demoralized ears the thunder of the cannon at Wildcat, the crash of the bursting shells and the deadly whistle of bullets still rang louder than any words officers could speak

The worst frightened crowded into the stream in a frenzy and struggled wildly with the current that swept their feet off the slimy limestone of the bottom, with the logs and trees dashing along like so many catapult bolts and with the horses and teams urged on by men more fear stricken still On the steep slope on the other side glimmered numbers of little fires where those who were lucky enough to get across were warming and drying them selves

Heavens! said Harry with an anticipatory shudder, if our men should come up, the first cannon shot would make half these men drown themselves in trying to get away

Fortner heeded him not The mountaineer's eyes were fixed upon a tall, imperious looking man, whose collar bore the silver stars of a colonel

He has found his man at last said Harry, noticing his companion's attitude and picking up his own gun in readiness for what might come

Fortner half-cocked his rifle, took from its nipple the cap that had been there an hour and flung it away He picked the powder out of the tube, replaced it with fresh from his horn selected another cap carefully, fitted it on the nipple and let the hammer down with the faintest snap to force it to its place.

His eyes had the look of the rattlesnake's when it coils for a spring and his breast swelled out as if he was summoning all his strength He stepped forward to a tree so lightly that there came no rustle from the dead leaves he trod upon Harry took his place on the other side of the tree and cocked his musket

So close were they to hundreds of Confederates with arms in their hands that it seemed simply an invitation to death to call their attention.

Fortner turned and waved Harry back as he heard him approach, but Glen had apparently exhausted all his capacity for fearing in the march upon Wildcat, and he was now calmly desperate.

The colonel rode out from the throng toward the level spot at the base of the ledge upon which the two were concealed. The horse he bestrode was a magnificent thoroughbred, whose fine action could not be concealed, even by his great fatigue.

"Go and find Mars," said the colonel to an orderly, "and tell him to build a fire against that rock there and make us some coffee We will not be able to get across the ford before midnight." The orderly rode off, and the colonel dismounted and walked forward with the cramped gait of a man who had been long in the saddle

Still louder yells arose from the ford. A powerful horse, ridden by an officer who was trying to force his way across, had slipped on the river's glassy bed stones, in the midst of a compact throng, and carried many with it down into the deep water below the crossing

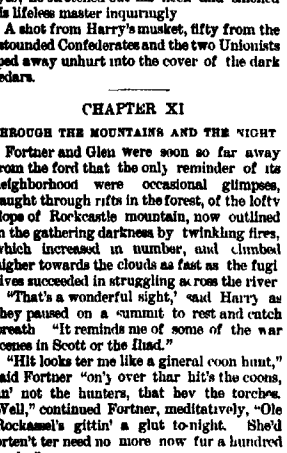
The colonel's lip curled with contempt as he continued his walk.

A sharp little click sounded from Fortner's rifle He had set the hair trigger

He stepped out clear of the tree, and gave a peculiar whistle The colonel started as he heard the sound, looked up, saw who uttered it, and instinctively reached his hand back to the holster for a revolver

Down would scarcely have been ruffled by Fortner's light touch upon the trigger.

Fire flamed from the rifle's muzzle.



Fortner had found his man.

The colonel's haughty eyes became sterner than ever The holster was torn as he wrenched the revolver out. A clutch at the mane, and he fell forward on the wet brown leaves—dead!

Dumb amazement filled the horse's great eyes; he stretched out his neck and smelled his lifeless master inquiringly

A shot from Harry's musket, fifty from the astounded Confederates and the two Unionists sped away unhurt into the cover of the dark cedars.

CHAPTER XI

THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS AND THE NIGHT

Fortner and Glen were soon so far away from the ford that the only reminder of its neighborhood were occasional glimpses, caught through rifts in the forest, of the lofty slope of Rockcastle mountain, now outlined in the gathering darkness by twinkling fires, which increased in number, and climbed higher towards the clouds as fast as the fugitives succeeded in struggling across the river

"That's a wonderful sight,' said Harry as they paused on a summit to rest and catch breath "It reminds me of some of the war scenes in Scott or the Iliad."

"Hit looks ter me like a gineral coon hunt," said Fortner "on'y over thar hit's the coons, an' not the hunters, that hev the torches. Well," continued Fortner, meditatively, "Ole Rockassel's gittin' a glut to-night. She'd orten't ter need no more now fur a hundred yeahs."

"I don't understand you,' said Harry

"Why, they say thet the Rockassel hez ter hev a man every spring an' fall. The Injuns believed hit, an' hit's ben so ever sence the white folks come inter the country Last spring it war the turn o' the Fortner kin to gi'n her a man, an' she levied on a first cousin o' mine—a son o' Aunt Debby Brill. But less jog on, we've got a good piece fur ter go."

It was now night—black and starless, and the dense woods through which they were traveling made the darkness thick and impenetrable. But no check in Fortner's speed hinted at any ignorance of the course or encountering of obstacles. He continued to stride forward with the same swift, certain step as in the day time But for Harry, who could see nothing but his leader's head and shoulders, and whose every effort was required to keep these in sight, the journey was full of painful toil The relaxation from the intense strain manifested itself in proportion as they seemed to recede from the presence of the enemy, and his spirits flagged continually

At length Fortner slackened his pace, and began to move with caution

"Are we coming upon the enemy again?" asked Harry, in a loud whisper, which had yet a perceptible quaver in it.

"No," answered Fortner, but we're a comin' ter what is every bit an' grain ez dangersome Heah's whar the path winds round Blacksnake cliff, an' ye'll hev ter be ez keerful o' your footin' ez if ye war treadin' the slippery ways o' sin The path's no wider'n a hoss's back, an' no better ter walk on On the right hand side hits several rods down ter whar the creek's tearin' 'long like a mad dog Heah hit now, can't ye?"

For some time the roar of the torrent sweeping the gorge had filled Harry's ears.

'Ye want ter walk slow, continued Fortner, "an' feel keerfully with yer foot every time afore ye sot hit squarly down Keep yer left hand a feelin' the rocks above yer, so's ter make shore all the time thet ye're close ter 'em. Bout half way thar's a big break in the path Hit's jess one step acrost hit. Take one step arter I say thet I'm acrost, then feel keerfully with yer left foot fur the aidge o' the break, an' then step out ez long ez ye kin with yer right. That'll bring ye over Be shore o' yer feet, an' ye'll be all right."

Harry trembled more than at any time before They were already on the path around the steep cliff The darkness was inky The roar of the waters below rose loudly—angrily The walls of the wildcats behind, overhead and in front of them, made it seem as if the sighing pines and cedars were inhabited with lost spirits shrieking warnings of impending disaster

Harry's foot came down upon a bowlder which turned under his weight. He regained his balance with a start, but the stone toppled over He listened. There were scores of heart beats before it splashed in the water below

"Not so much as a twig between here and eternity," he said to himself, with a shudder Then aloud "Can't we stay here, some place, and not go along there to-night?"

The roar of the water drowned his voice before it reached Fortner's ears, and Harry obeying the instinct to accept leadership, followed the mountaineer tremblingly

In a little while he felt—more than saw—Fortner stop, adjust his feet, and make a long stride forward with one of them Glen collected himself for the same effort He had again or an ex rescuation, for the many narrow escapes which he had made from slipping into the hungry torrent had shaken every nerve.

"I'm over," called out Fortner. "Ye try hit now."

Harry balanced his gun so as to embarrass him the least and carefully felt with his left foot for the edge of the chasm. The catamount announced his renewed presence by a vindictive scream. The clouds parted just enough to let through a rift of gray light, but it fell not upon the brink of the black gap in the path. It showed for an instant the whirlpool, with fragments of tree trunks, of ghastly likeness to drowned human bodies eddying dizzily around.

"Come on," called out Fortner, impatiently

Harry stepped out desperately. For a mental eternity he hung in air. His hands relaxed and his gun dropped with a crash and a splash. Then his foot touched the other side with nervous doubtfulness. It slipped and he felt himself falling—falling into all that he feared. Fortner grasped his collar with a strong hand and dragged him up against the rocky wall of the path.

"Thar, yer all right," he said, panting with the exertion, "but hit wus a mouty loud call fur ye. Gabriel's ho'n could'n't've made a much mo' powerful one"

"I've lost my gun," said Harry, regretfully, as soon as he could compose himself

"Cuss-an' burn the blasted ole smooth bore," said Fortner, contemptuously "Don't waste no tears on thet ole kick-out-behind. We'll go 'long 'tween Wildcat an' the Ford an' pick up a wagon load uv ez good shooters ez thet clumsy chunk o' pot-metal wus. Shake yourself together We've on'y got a mile or so ter go now."

In Harry's condition the "mile or so" seemed to be stretching out a long ways around the globe, and he began to ask himself how near he was to the much referred-to "heart of the southern Confederacy"

At length a little fading toward gray of the thick blackness told that they had emerged from the heavy woods into more open country Harry thought they were come to fields, but he could see nothing, and without remark plodded on painfully after his leader.

Suddenly a pack of dogs immediately in front of them broke the stillness with a startling diapason, ranging from the deep bass of the mastiff to the ringing bark of the fox hounds Mingled with this was the sound of the whole pack rushing fiercely forward. Fortner stopped in his tracks so abruptly that Glen stumbled against him. The mountaineer gave the peculiar whistle he had uttered at the ford. The rush ceased instantly The deep growls of the mastiffs and bulldogs stopped likewise, only the hounds and the shrill voiced young dogs continued barking.

The darkness was rent by a long narrow lane of light. A door had been opened in a tightly closed house just beyond the dogs.

"Down, Tige! Git out, Beauty!" said Fortner, imperiously "Lay down, Watch! Quiet, Bruno!"

The clamors of the gang changed to little yelps of welcome

"Is that you, Jim?" inquired a high pitched but not unpleasant voice from the door.

"Yes, Aunt Debby," answered Fortner, "an' I hev some one with me."

As the two approached, surrounded by the fawning dogs, a slender, erect woman appeared in the doorway, holding above her head, by its nail and chain, one of the rude iron lamps common in the houses of the mountains.

"Everything all right, Aunt Debby?" asked Fortner, as, after entering, he turned from firmly securing the door by placing across it a strong wooden bar that rested in the timbers on either side.

"Yes, thank God!" she said with quiet fervor She stepped with graceful freedom over the floor, and hung the lamp up by thrusting the nail into a crack in one of the logs forming the walls of the room "An' how is hit with ye?" she asked, facing Fortner, with her large gray eyes eloquent with solicitude.

"O, ez fur me, I'm jes ez sound ez when I left heah last week, 'cept thet I'm tireder'n a plow mule at night, an' hongrier nor a b'ar thet's lived all winter by suckin' hits paws"

"I s'pose y' air tired an' hongry, ye look hit," said the woman, with a compassionate glance at Harry, who had sank limply into a chair before the glowing wood fire that filled up a large part of the end of the room.

"Set down by the fire," she continued, "an' I'll git ye some pone an' milk Thar's nothin' better ter start in on when yer rale empty" She went to a rude cupboard in the further part of the room, whence the note of colliding crockery soon gave information that she was busy

Fortner took a bunch of tow from his pouch and with it wiped off every particle of dampness from the outside of his rifle, after which he laid the gun on two wooden hooks above the fireplace, and hung the accouterments on deer horns at its breech

'Pull off yer shoes an' toast yer feet," he said to Harry "The fire'll draw the tiredness right out"

Harry's relaxed fingers fumbled vainly with the wet and obstinate shoe strings. Aunt Debby came up with a large bowl of milk in each hand, and a great circular loaf of corn bread under her arm She placed her burden upon the floor, and with quick, deft fingers loosened the stubborn knots without an apparent effort, drew off the muddy shoes and set them in a dark corner near the fireplace before Harry fairly realized that he had let a woman do this humble office for him The sight and smell of food aroused him from the torpor of intense fatigue, and he devoured the homely fare set before him with a relish that he had never before felt for victuals. As he ate his senses awakened so that he studied his hostess with interest Hair which the advancing years, while bleaching to a snowy white had still been unable to rob of the curling waves of girlhood, rippled over a broad white brow, sober but scarcely wrinkled, large, serious but gentle gray eyes, and a small, firm mouth, filled with even white teeth, were the salient features of a face at once resolute, refined and womanly Long, slender hands, small feet, covered with coarse but well fitting shoes, a slight, erect figure, suggestive of nervous strength, and clad in a shapely homespun gown stamped her as a superior specimen of the class of mountaineer women to which she belonged

"Heah's 'nuther pone, honey," she said to Fortner, as she handed both of them segments of another disk of corn bread, to replace that which they had ravenously devoured. An ie'ne fill yer bowls agin Hit takes a powerful sight o' bread an' milk ter do when one's rale hongry But 'tain't like meat vittels Ye can't eat 'nuff ter do ye harm.'

She took from its place behind the rough stones that formed the jam of the fireplace a rude broom, made by shaving down to near its end long slender strips from a stick of pliant green hickory, then turning these over the end and confining them by a band into an exaggerated mop or brush With this she swept back from the hearth of uneven stones the live coals flung out by the fire

"Thar's some walnut sticks amongst thet wood," she said as she replaced the hearth broom, "an' they pops awful."

From a pouch like basket, made of skillfully interwoven hickory strips, and hanging against the wall, she took a half finished stocking and a ball of yarn. Drawing a low rocking chair up into the light, she seated herself and began knitting

As he neared the last of his second bowl of [illegible] a traveller unchanged himself, and glanced at Aunt Debby. Her work had fallen from her nervous hands and lay idly in her lap, while her great eyes were fixed hungrily upon him.

"They've bin fouten over ter Wildcat today," he said, answering their inquiry, without waiting to empty his mouth.

"Yes, I heared the cannons," she said with such gentle voice as made her dialect seem quaint and sweet. "I clim up on Bald Rock at the top o' the mounting an' listened. I could see the smoke raisin', but I couldn't tell nothin' Much uv a fout?"

"Awful big 'un. Biggest 'un since Buner Vister Ole Zollicoffer pitched his whole army onter Kunnel Garrard's rijiment. Some other rijiments cum up ter help Kunnel Garrard, an' both sides fit like devils fur three or four hours, an' the dead jess lay in winrows, an'——"

The demands of Fortner's unappeased appetite here rose superior to his desire to impart information. He stopped to munch the last bit of corn bread and drain his bowl to the bottom.

"Yes," said Aunt Debby, inhospitably disregarding the exhaustion of the provender, and speaking a little more quickly than her wont, "but which side whipt?"

"Our'n, in course," said Fortner, with nettled surprise at the question. "Our'n, in course. Ole Zollicoffer got es bad a lickin' es ever Gineral Zach Taylor gi'n the Mexicans."

"Rayally!" she said. Gratification showed itself in little lines that coursed about her mouth, and her eyes illumined as when a light shines through a window

"Yes," answered Fortner. "Like hounds, and run clean ter the ford, whar they're now a-fouten an' struggin' to git across, and drownd in' like so many stampeded cattle."

"Glory! Thank God!" said Aunt Debby Her earnestness expressed itself more by the intensity of the tone than its rise.

"Evidently a tolerable regular attendant at Methodist camp meetings," thought Harry, rousing a little from the torpor into which he was falling

Her faded cheek flushed with a little confusion at having suffered this outburst, and picking up her knitting she nervously resumed work.

Fortner looked wistfully at the bottom of his emptied bowl. Aunt Debby took it away and speedily returned with it filled. She came back with an air of eager expectancy that Fortner would continue his narrative. But unsatisfied hunger still dominated him, and he had thoughts and mouth only for food. She sat down and resumed her knitting with an apparent effort at composing herself.

For a full minute the needles clicked industriously Then they stopped; the long, slender fingers clenched themselves about the ball of yarn, she faced Fortner, her eyes shining with a less brilliant but intenser light.

"Jim Fortner," she said with low, measured distinctness, "why don't ye go on? Is thar somethin' thet ye're afeered to tell me? What hez happened ter our folks? Don't flinch from tellin' me the wust. I'm allers willin' ter bow ter the will o' the Lord without a murmur On'y let me know what hit is."

"Why, Aunt Debby, thar hain't been nothin' happened ter 'em," said Fortner, deeply surprised. "Thar ain't nothin' to tell ye 'bout 'em. They're all safe. They're in Kunnel Garrard's rijiment, ez ye know, an hit fit behind breastworks, an' didn't lose nobody, ska'cely—leastwise none of our kin."

She rose quickly from her chair. The ball of yarn fell from her lap and rolled unheeded toward the glowing coals under the forelog With arms outstretched, hands clasped, and eyes directed upward in fervent appeal, there was much to recall that Deborah from whom she took her name—that prophetess and priestess who, standing under the waving palm trees of Baal-Tamar, inspired her countrymen to go forth and overthrow and destroy their Canaanitish oppressors.

"O God!" she said, in low, thrilling tones "Thou'st aforetimes gi'n me much ter be thankful fur, as well ez much ter dumbly b'ar when Thy rod smote me fur reasons thet I couldn't understand. Thou knows how gladly I'd've gi'n not on'y my pore, nigh-spent life, but also those o' my kinsmen, which I prize much higher, fur such a victory ez this over the inimies of Thee an' Thy people But Thou'st gi'n hit free es Thy marcy, without axin' blood sacrifice from any on us. I kin on'y praise Thee an' Thy goodness all my days."

DER NORT SEIT TRAGEDY.

The shades of night were dim afar
When Smithers took an open car,
The air was cold and drear and gray
And every zephyr seemed to say—
Hay fever

The hard backed seats were chill and bare,
And Smithers sat and shivered there,
While whistling winds did shrilly blow
And ever seemed to whisper low—
"Neuralgy"

The mules flew wildly down the track,
The night air crept down Smither's back,
The canvas curtains round did shake,
And ev'ry draught brought in its wake
Pneumonia.

John Smithers blew his weeping nose
And shuffled round his frosted toes,
But ere he reached his humble door
Alas! poor Smithers was no more—
Consumption.

—Chicago News.

THE WHEELMAN'S WOE.

The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the cycle;
When earth's so hard it breaks one's neck
To fall from a bicycle.

—Life.

Aphorisms from the Quarters.

De cooles' spring hides de closest 'mongst de rocks.

Las' 'ear's hot spell cools off mighty fas'

Light nigger too much for de so'-back horse.

De meller apple give fa'r warnin' 'fo' it fall

De noise o' de wheels don't medjer de load in de wagon.

Wild goose in de wheat fiel' don't go to sleep

'Twon't he'p de crop ter plant a new fangled sort o' corn wid fifteen ears to de stalk on de po' broomstraw fiel', dat sort o' land got all it kin do raisin' one ear to de hill.

De dog dat try to scratch a mole out de ground ain't got 'nough edication to hurt him

Blind horse know when de trough empty

Tar'p'n on de log is jes' safe as de red fox in de bushes.—J. A. Macon in Century

What O'Connor?

"Oconomowoc," yelled the brakesman.

"O'Connor may walk, may he!" exclaimed an Irishman at the other end of the car. An' faith, if yez mane me, you'll have a foine time makin' O'Connor walk whin he's paid $5 for this bit o' parteboard."—St. Paul Herald.

From Child to Woman.

"You shouldn't act in such a childish manner," said a mother in a chiding tone of voice to her little daughter "You will soon be a young lady, you know"

"If that's so, ma," replied the little tot rather skeptically, "don't you think that it is about time that my bustle was beginning to grow?"—Judge.

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MARION WEEKLY STAR.

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THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOWER BRANCH OF THE LEGISLATURE.

nsidering the Pleuro-Pneumonia Bill. Committee Work—No Doubt About the President Signing the Interstate Commerce Bill—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A message from the nate, transmitting a duplicate engrossed opy of the Northern Pacific land grant for- iture bill, was laid before the house and the erk directed to re-engross it. A bill was ssed appropriating $50,000 for a public uilding at Owensboro, Ky. Mr. Holman re- orted the legislative appropriation bill, and Ir. Tucker, from judiciary, reported favor- bly senate bill extending the time for filing he French spoliation claims. An adverse re- ort was made on the bill to enable citizens o name their postmasters.

In the morning hour Mr. Oates, of Ala- ama, called up the bill authorizing the ap- ointment of clerks to senators and represen- atives, not chairmen of committees.

A spirited debate ensued, Mr. Caldwell, of ennessee, taking the ground that the bill as virtually for the purpose of increasing he compensation of members of congress.

Mr. White, of Pennsylvania, favored and Ir. Warner, of Ohio, opposed the measure, hile Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, speaking rom twenty-six years' experience in advo- acy of the bill, said that "year after year I ave paid from my poor salary $900 for such ervices as I was obliged to hire a clerk to erform." He believed that if his constitu- nts knew the sacrifices he had made to serve hem they would shock the public sense by aking up a fund to reimburse him.

After further debate pro and con, on motion of Mr. Eden, of Illinois, the bill was ebled; yeas 141, nays 105. The house then ent into committee of the whole n the pleuro-pneumonia bill. An mendment by Mr. Swinesburne, of New ork, was agreed to, striking out the pro- ision for the destruction of the deceased nimals, and inserting in lieu thereof a pro- ision that such animals be quarantined and estroyed if deemed necessary for scientific vestigation. An amendment by Mr. But- rworth was also agreed to, reducing from hree-fourths to one-half of the value of the nimal when sound the compensation which ay be allowed owners of cattle for animals laughtered under the provisions of the act. he committee then rose, and without action n the bill, the house at 5 p. m. adjourned.

Dinner to the Diplomatic Corps.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The dinner to the iplomatic corps last night was especially rilliant. Those present were the president, rs. Carter, the Haytien minister, Mrs. leveland, the Argentine ministers, Mrs. ara, the Portuguese minister, Mrs. Folsom, he Belgian minister, Miss West, the Spanish inister, the charge d' affaires of Italy, the harge d' affaires of Austria-Hungary, the harge d' affaires of Venezuela, the Chinese minister, Miss Sternberg, the French minister, Mrs. Fairchild, the Russian minister, Sonora Maria Sarral De Moreno; the Brazilian minister, harge d' affaires of Turkey, the minister of Chili, the Netherland minister, Mrs. Banks, he Mexican minister, Mrs. Romels, the Brit- sh ministers, Mrs. Chapin, Mr. Bancroft, the minister of Bolivia, the minister of Salvador.

Interstate Commerce Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Pugh said to a representative of the United Press that there was no doubt but that the president would sign the interstate commerce bill. The attorney general's opinion had been favora- ble, and the measure could not be looked upon as a National law. The senator went on to say that the bill was not all that he could wish to have it, but it was impossible to ex- pect that the initiatory step in a matter of such great consequence should be entirely satisfactory. The measure would undoubt- edly be amended by congress, from sug- gestions that the commissioners would find necessary to make as soon as any practical application of the bill was made. What the people wanted was a beginning, and that they surely had now.

Committee Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The house committee on judiciary directed a favorable report to be made on the senate bill extending one year the time for filing French spoliation claims, and adverse reports on the bills authorizing the commissioner of internal rev- enue to refund money wrongfully paid in col- lections, relating to limitations in criminal cases, for the redistribution of unclaimed money in bankrupt and receivers' estates, amending section 714, chapter 12, revised statutes of the United States relating to the retirement of United States judges by requir- ing their resignation within one year after obtaining the required age, in order to receive the benefit prescribed.

Cabinet Business.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The main topic considered at the cabinet meeting was a prop- osition to extend the postal system between this country and Canada, so as to permit car- rying packages weighing not more than four pounds in the mails, the limit now being eight ounces. The interstate commerce bill it is understood, was considered incidentally. A message from the president to congress is confidently looked for soon, announcing that he has signed the bill, but pointing out some defects in it.

Storage Room Needed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. — Public Printer Benedict, in his annual report to congress, says that storage room is badly needed; that new engines are required, and favors the fortnightly payment of salaries to employes of the office. There were expended during the year covered by the report $2,793,376.44. He says when he took charge he found the office well equipped in many respects, and the machinery generally in intelligent

Letter Carriers' Grievances.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A memorial from the Letter Carriers' National association has been sent to the house of representatives, praying passage of the senate bill conferring on letter carriers the same protec- tion in the matter of hours of labor as is se- cured to all other employes of the United States. The memorial is endorsed by the national legislative committee of the Knights of Labor.

Turpie's Seat in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Voorhees does not apprehend any difficulty in the seat- ing of Senator-elect Turpie, who was chosen senator by the Indiana legislature. He says the election was regular in its every proceed- ing, and that Turpie's seat cannot be success- fully disputed.

Arrests in the Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—For the six months ending December 31, 394 arrests for violations of the postal regulations were made by the postoffice inspector. Of these 113 were tried, ninety-six convicted and 238 await trial.

A Wonderful Fast Almost Ended.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 4.—Mary Baker, the famous fasting girl of White county, yester- day completed the one hundredth day of her phenomenal fast, which began last October. The patient has been growing weaker for sev- eral days, and it is apparent to her parents and attendants that the end is very near. The girl bears her affliction heroically, and is never heard to murmur a complaint. Dr. Reed, the physician in charge of the case, says that the fast is unquestionably a genuine one, and a big puzzle to the medical fra- ternity. A dispatch from Dr. Reed, at Monon, last evening, stated that Miss Baker is still alive, but weaker, and that the extremities are growing colder, pulsation quicker and respiration ninety-nine. Death is now looked for at any moment.

Got off the Rocks Without Assistance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The ocean steamer which drove ashore in the quick sands at Monmouth Beach, N. J., backed off without assistance two hours later. She was uninjured, and steamed off seaward for several miles, but finally came to anchor on a line with the lights of the highlands of Havesink. Capt. Mulligan, the keeper of the life saving station, denies the statement that the cries of the passengers on board were heard through the blinding wind and high surf. The beach combers who patrolled the sands in company with the life savers, substantiate the state- ment of Capt. Mulligan. It is believed by those who saw the vessel that she is a coast- wise steamer, and that she was bound for the south.

Investigation Committee.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—At the monthly meet- ing of the chamber of commerce a resolution was offered by John F. Henry for a committee of members to investigate the present la- bor troubles and offer to arbitrate them. James H. Seymour moved to substitute a res- olution that the strike is diverting business to other cities; that it is the right of business men to legally insist that the transportation companies shall perform their duties and handle freight, and that the chamber call a meeting of business men to discuss the cause and remedy of the existing situation. The whole matter was after debate referred to the executive committe with power to act.

Cord Tightening Around Krug's Neck.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The inquest on the body of Lucy Herdelmeyer, the young girl whose step-father, Lawrence Krug, is alleged to have poisoned, as well as two of his former wives, in order to obtain money from their life insurances, has been concluded. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Lucy Herdelmeyer came to her death from arse- nical poisoning, and that the poison was ad- ministered by Lawrence Krug with intent to commit murder. Krug will be held to await the action of the grand jury.

Death of Two Indiana Pioneers.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 4.—Yesterday morn- ing, at his residence in Pleasant township, this county, Philip Schuler, an old resident, died at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. Schuler with three of his brothers, located in Wabash county in 1837, and has lived here continu- ously since. Henry Brown, a pioneer of Huntington county, died at his home in Hunt- ington yesterday. Deceased was seventy- two years old, and came to Huntington from Massachusetts in 1835. At one time he was sheriff of the county.

A Peculiar Accident.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 4.—Yesterday afternoon at Olds' wagon works, Herman Shroeder, a truckman was driving a high- loaded wagon under an overhead bridge. His body was bent forward to allow him to pass under, but his shoulders were caught, and as the wagon moved he was squeezed fatally, and dropped from the wagon insensible. He is still living, but can not survive, as his spinal column is affected. He is twenty-two years of age, and the sole support of a wid owed mother.

The Northwest Blizzard.

BISMARCK, Dak., Feb. 4.—The blizzard has abated at this point, but the mercury is down to 30 degrees below zero. It is feared that people living on the prairies out of town are suffering, as such a storm as has raged for the past three days was never known be- fore in this part of the country. The train from the west is still snowbound in the Bad Lands, where it has been for two days past, and it is impossible to tell when it will get free.

Found Dead in His Yard.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 4.—At 6 o'clock this morning, Anthony Behme, a retired mer- chant, was found dead in his yard at home, and the supposition is that death resulted from heart disease. Deceased was fifty-five years old, and has been in business for the past thirty-five years, only retiring last month. He was born in Grevenstein, West- phalia, Germany. He was a leading Catholic and leaves a large family well provided for.

Death of a Divine.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Rev. Dr. Robert S. Howland, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, died yesterday at Morristown, N. J., aged sixty-seven years. The immediate cause of death was a second shock of paraly- sis, the first having occurred nineteen years ago

Who Bought the Southern Telegraph?

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Tribune says that the Southern Telegraph company, which was sold under foreclosure proceedings at Rich- mond, on Tuesday, was bought in the inter- est of the Western Union Telegraph com- pany, which has owned a majority of the bonds for nearly a year.

DR. M'GLYNN'S STATEMENT.

WHAT HENRY GEORGE'S NEW PAPER WILL CONTAIN.

The Much Talked of Suspended Priest Re- plies to Archbishop Corrigan—He Denies the Right of Either Bishop, Propaganda or Pope to Punish Him.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—This week's issue of Henry George's paper, the Standard, will contain a long statement by Dr. McGlynn, in which he says: "Archbishop Corrigan hav- ing seen fit to publish a statement giving let- ters and parts of letters relating to me, I now supplement his publication with such docu- ments concerning the censures upon my course as I have been able to lay my hands upon, accompanying them with some neces- sary explanations."

Dr. McGlynn goes on to say that his speeches in 1882 for the Land League, which Cardinal Simeoni described as containing propositions contrary to Catholic teaching, simply expressed the belief that all men are equally entitled to the use of the general bounties of nature, including land, sunlight, air and water, and that human laws should be changed to conform to this dictate of nat- ural justice. "It is absolutely false, although so stated by Archbishop Corrigan, that I rec- ognized my errors and professed to be sorry for them. I reaffirmed and explained the doctrine."

Dr. McGlynn cites a speech in which he showed that the eminent fathers of the church, St. Basil, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine and Clement taught in regard to property sub- stantially that a person holding more than is necessary to his subsistence takes from the poor that which in justice belongs to them. Archbishop Corrigan and he had a corre- spondence about this, the archbishop asking whether the passages relied upon by Dr. Mc- Glynn were generally considered spurious, and Dr. McGlynn declaring according to the weight of authority they were genuine. On this point Dr. McGlynn says: "Among those who denounced me to Rome for my land league speeches were Bishops Gilmour, of Cleveland, and Chatard, of Indianapolis, the former the author and the latter the apolo- gists of the famous or infamous Cincinnati pastoral letter, which was in a great measure a deliberate thesis against Thomas Jefferson's declaration of independence.

Dr. McGlynn adds that other bishops man- ifested intolerance, and as an instance of in- terference with the right to address meetings, not political, he says that the bishop of Brooklyn got the archbishop to advise him not to speak at excise meetings where Mr. Beecher and Dr. Crosby were to speak. Dr. McGlynn says that at this very time he was interceding with President Cleveland at the archbishop's request, for a political purpose, the promotion of Gen. Newton. After show- ing that his attendance at the Chickering hall meeting was not in disobedience of the orders from Rome, he adds that it is not true, as circulated by Messrs. Corrigan and Preston, that he continued to say mass after being suspended. His riding to the polls with Mr. George was a protest against the manifesto of Mgr. Preston to the chairman of the Tam- many hall committee; a protest against the denunciations hurled from several Catholic altars at Mr. George and his party; against the abuse of the confessional, in which men had been coerced from attending Mr. George's meetings by the threat of refusal of absolu- tion, and against the influence by the arch- bishop to have clergymen try to defeat the constitutional amendment.

Dr. McGlynn supplies the part of his letter refusing to go to Rome omitted in the arch- bishop's published version. It shows that he said: "I find that I shall not be able to go to Rome. There are several personal reasons. I have had reason to feel concerned about my health for some time, and my physician or- ders me not to undertake the journey."

Dr. McGlynn concluded by declaring that in becoming a priest he did not evade the duties nor surrender the rights of a man and a citizen in political movements. He says: "I deny the right of bishop, propaganda or pope to punish me for my opinions in politi- cal economy unless they can show that these opinions are clearly contrary to Christian religion. I deny the right of bishop, propa- ganda or pope to order me to Rome. The vow of obedience of the priest is simply a promise to obey the church authorities in matters concerning the priest's duties of re- ligion.

"My obligation to the propaganda was not to do whatever that institution should see fit to command, but simply to return to my na- tive place and there devote myself to the ministry of religion. In an interview during the canvass I admonished certain ecclesiasti- cal dignataries against the danger of repeat- ing the folly and shame of condemning scien- tific truth as religious heresay, as in the con- demnation of Galileo and Copernicus. It seems that they are fated to repeat this crime and blunder and add another to the many reasons that have made men look upon ec- clesiastical authorities, as one of the greatest foes of scientific progress, of national devel- opment and of rational liberty, and in large part a hindrance rather than a help in the way of bringing to the whole world the light, the purity and the comport that come from the teachings and the ministrations of Christ."

Fire in an Industrial School.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The fire in the state industrial school, formerly the house of refuge, which started early yesterday morning, soon enveloped the west end of the building. The ninety-six girls and women in that section were rescued unnjured. The bursting of the steam radiators caused many loud explosions, and the falling walls made it especially dangerous for the firemen. The fire, through the exertions of the firemen, was confined to the part of the building in which it originated. The entire loss is estimated at $100,000; no insurance. The remains of Mrs. P. J. Van Hoosen were discovered among the ruins of the female department of the state reform school. She was thirty-five years old and employed in the laundry

Senator Regan on His Way.

PALESTINE, Tex., Feb. 4.—Senator-elect John H. Regan left for Washigton last night. When he arrived here he was met by a great crowd of citizens and given an ovation In the assemblage were many business men from neighboring cities.

BRUTALLY MURDERED.

The Horrible Fate of a Farmer and His Wife On Long Island.

BRESTAN, L. I., Feb. 4.—Phillip Scheid- weiler, a farmer near here, aged seventy- eight, and his third wife, aged twenty-four, were found dead in their house yesterday morning, having been brutally murdered. The man had been repeatedly stabbed with a huge butcher knife, which was found near him. His nose had been cut off, both eyes gouged out, the lips severed, the left side of the head hacked open exposing the brain; the throat cut and the body had been perforated in a score of places. The room where this body was found was deluged with blood. The throat had been cut and there were many stab wounds. The furniture in the house had been turned upside down, bureaus broken open and beds ripped up in a search for plun- der.

It is supposed that the murderer secured $400, which Scheidweiler had saved up. The murders probably occurred Saturday night. The neighbors had not seen anyone about the house since then, but supposed the couple had gone away on a visit, which they had spoken of. No attempt was made to enter the house therefore, and the murderer has gained sev- eral days' start of the police The discovery of the tragedy was finally made by a relative who chanced to call, and suspecting some- thing wrong broke into the house. There is no clew to the murderer.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE SUSTAINED.

An Obstinate Parent Gets a Lesson From The Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Feb. 4.—A novel case was that of Grace Wilcox, by her next friend, Harry Wilcox, against the school board of the city of Corunna, decided by the Michigan court yesterday afternoon. The court was asked for a mandamus compelling the school board to vacate an order suspending Miss Grace from the Corunna high school for refusing to bring an excuse from her parents for absence. Grace was kept out of school one day last November for sickness, forgot to take an ex- cuse to the teacher the next day, as required by the school rules, and was sent home to get it. This action angered her father, who de termined to join issue with the board. Grace was subsequently suspended, and the legal action followed.

The supreme court refused the mandamus, holding that the rule compelling excuses from pupils for absence was just and reasonable, and that the young was debarred from school privileges simply through the obstincy of her parents The case has excited a surprising amount of interest throughout the state.

A Fearful Drama.

ASHTABULA, O., Feb. 4.—The house of William Morrison, of this city, was the scene of a fearful drama last night. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and six children, ranging in age from three months to twelve years. During the absence of the father, the mother prepared a bowl of paris green and water, which she attempted to force the children to drink. She succeeded only with one, a little girl of six years. The mother then threatened to cut her own throat, but was deterred by an eight-year-old son, who suggested hanging as an easier mode of dying. A rope was obtained. The little boy went aloft in an unfurnished portion of the house and tied the rope to a joist. The mother then secured a barrel, got upon it, placed her head through the noose, kicked over the barrel and swung off. With pres- ence of mind the son hurried aloft, cut the rope and saved his dying mother. At last accounts the little girl is hanging to life by a thread, and the mother is too prostrated to realize her nearness to eternity, or the fearful crime which she so nearly consummated.

Tobacco Smoke.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—Fire broke out at 6:30 yesterday evening in the tobacco warehouse of the Drummond Tobacco company, situated at the corner of Third and Spruce streets. The fire was confined to the building in which it originated, especial good work being done in saving the main building of the company which stood just west of the burning ware- house, separated from it, however, by a wide alley. The warehouse and contents are a to- tal loss to the amount of $250,000; fully in- sured. The Drummond company will not be inconvenienced in the slightest by the result of the fire, as they have safely housed in their main warehouse plenty of stock to con- tinue business without the loss of a single day.

Died of a Bastard.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Annie Jarowsky, a Hungarian twenty-seven years of age, of No. 22 Attorney street, is dying at Bellevue hospital, from the effects of vitriol thrown upon her face by Morris Marks, a boarder in her house, who is under arrest. Marks owed Jarowsky a large sum for board. On being asked to pay something last night he said, "I will settle with you before to-mor- row." During the night he entered her room and poured a pint of vitriol over her face. The flesh is eaten away so that the woman can neither speak or see.

Committed a Murder While Drunk.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Henry Shipman, aged thirty-five years, an insurance clerk, shot and killed his landlady, Mrs. Josephine Mason, at his boarding house, No 339 West Thirty- first street, yesterday afternoon. Shipman entered the house about 4 o'clock, and was told Mrs. Mason wished to see him. He en- tered her room, and a minute later four shots were heard, Mrs. Mason rushed out of the room and expired. Shipman was arrested. He says he was drunk, and shot the woman because she refused to marry him.

The Next Boodle Alderman.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—An official in the dis- trict attorney's office stated yesterday that Thomas Cleary will be the next boodle alder- man to be tried. Cleary is janitor of the Equitable building No. 120 Broadway. He is being urged to plead guilty. In that case he will receive a light sentence, owing to the great saving of trial expenses to the people.

Foreign.

Pame was the rule in London and conti- nental bourses yesterday, the close being the lowest of the day The trouble arises not from the imminence of war, but undue specu- lation. Heavy failures are expected in Paris. In Belgium the situation as regards war is viewed with more concern. The report comes from Brussels that Germany is quietly making great preparations. Parnell's ailment is said to be Bright's disease.

THE STRIKE EXTENDING.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY NON-UNION MEN QUIT.

Their Actions Cut Off the Main Supply of Coal Entry Into New York and Brook- lyn—They Will Join the Knights of Labor. Disappointed in Imported Men.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The incident of the day was the strike of the 750 non-union men, who have been handling coal at Fort Rich- mond, Staten Island. They will join the knights. Their action still further reduces the coal supply, as Port Richmond has been the main point of coal entry for New York and Brooklyn since the strike began.

It is remarked as not worthy that not one of all the coal handlers who have gone out since the trouble began has returned to work.

The men who were brought from Cincin- nati to work on the piers here refused to go to work when they learned that they were ex- pected to take the place of strikers.

At the wharves of Ward, Clyde, New Haven & Hartford and Bridgeport lines, the New York & New England, Baltimore & Ohio companies, Mallory line, New York City & Northern railroad, Long Island road and the New Bedford lines, work was progressing without much hindrance.

Inspector Dilks has been placed in charge of the police force on the East river during the continuance of the strike, with head- quarters at pier No. 29.

Captain Garland, of the river police, says the situation between the companies and strikers appears to be a dead-lock to the bit- ter end.

Miners' Troubles.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 4.—The special meet- ing in this city of the executive board of the Miners' National Assembly No. 135, Knights of Labor, is much more comprehensive than previously supposed. It was learned to-day that the object is the consideration of meas- ures to secure an advance in wages ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. for the ten thousand Knights of Labor miners in the Monongahela Valley, Meyersdale, Clearfield and other dis- tricts. It is rumored that the executive com- mittee favor a compromise of the Mononga- hela Valley troubles at two and three-fourths cents. The miners' representatives say, how- ever, that they will have three cents or stay on a strike, and that they will leave the Knights of Labor in preference to accepting a compromise. The recent advance in the selling price of coke requires a readjustment of wages, which will also be considered by the board.

A Small Outbreak.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 4.—About 300 strikers attempted to force an entrance to pier No. 9 of the Erie railroad, where 150 non-union Italians were working. They were intercepted by a squad of police, and a hard fight ensued. The strikers threw bricks and stones, and the police used their clubs freely. In a few moments the mob broke and ran. No arrests were made.

Ready to Help Their Brethren.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—A delegate from the National Trade District Assembly of Miners and Mine laborers report to the Dis- trict Assembly No. 1, that all the miners in the anthracite fields were ready to strike if such action would help the men at New York.

Believed the Men Satisfied.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The general man- ager of the Reading railroad said that no committee of employes had called on him, and he expressed the belief that the men were con- tent.

An Unpopular Verdict.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—The trial of Anderson Perry, charged with being an accomplice in the murder of Emily Brown, and the sale of her body to a medical college, was finished yesterday evening. Perry had elected to be tried without a jury and to this fact he per- haps owes his life. The only evidence against him was that given by John Thomas Ross, the negro who killed Emily Brown. Ross swore that Perry had instigated the crime, and that while he was under the influence of liquor, Perry urged him to kill Emily. Ross also implicated Albert Hawkins who, he tes- tified, stabbed the murdered woman, while he, Ross, mashed her head with a brick. In arriving at a decision Judge Duffy threw out the evidence given by Ross, declaring that Ross was unworthy of belief. Judge Duffy then acquitted Perry of the murder. The verdict was received by the immense assem- blage present with hisses. Ross being the only witness against Albert Hawkins, the state has decided, in view of the decision taken by Judge Duffy, to abandon the pros- ecution of Hawkins. Anderson Perry was then taken back to the jail, where he will be kept for his own safety, as it is feared he might be lynched if he were permitted to go upon the streets.

The Ohio Flood.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—The waters of the Ohio continue to be aggressive, and during all of yesterday they industriously extended the limits of the flood. At midnight Wednes- day the stage of water had reached 45 feet 2 inches. From that hour until 6 o'clock yes- terday morning it averaged steadily a rise of four inches per hour, and had reached a height of 47 feet 2 inches. From 6 in the morning until the same hour last night it had risen five feet one inch. After midnight yes- terday morning another heavy rainfall set in and lasted several hours. The Miami and Licking rivers continued pouring out freely, and the morning telegrams from all points the river between Cincinnati and Pittsburg reported a continuance of the hard rains of the day before.

Another One of the Commissioners.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—James F. Hudson, of this city, has received a letter from Senator Reagan, of Texas, in which the senator offers to name him to the president for appoint- ment to the commision provided for in the interstate commerce bill. Mr. Hudson's friends say he has been informed that Presi- dent Cleveland indicated to Senator Reagan and Senator Beck that he would name a member for the commission. Following close upon this information came Mr. Reagan's letter to Mr. Hudson. Mr. Hudson will probably accept this invitation. He is the author of the lately published book, "Rail- roads and the Republic," and is at present an editorial writer on the Pittsburg Dispatch. He is a Republican and quite wealthy.

BRIEF MENTION.

News of the Day Compressed for the Hasty Peruser.

Minnesota has passed a $1,000 liquor license law.

Lancaster, O., is enjoying a natural gas boom.

John Ingram shot and killed his wife at Boston, Pa.

A prohibition amendment will be submitted to the voters of Pennsylvania.

The salary of sub-treasurer Sutton, of Cin- cinnati, has been reduced from $4,500 to $4,- 000.

Ed R. Helin, ex-mayor of Dayton, Ky., was indicted by the grand jury for embezzle- ment.

An ice gorge fifty feet high is creating alarm at Shawnee, Pa., above the Delaware watergap.

Hon. S. C. Blackburn has been appointed custodian of the public building at Frankfort, Kentucky.

A bill to appropriate $3,450,000 for new war vessels will be reported to the house from the committee on naval affairs.

A pool of window-glass manufacturers has been formed, and prices will be advanced from five to seven and a half per cent.

The advocates of trade dollar redemption now despair of bringing about such an agree- ment as will accomplish their purpose this winter.

Thomas Hilton, Maysville, Ky., for passing a forged check on the First National bank, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

The coroner's jury has recommended that Lawrence Krug be held to answer for the death of his stepdaughter, Lucy Heidelmeyer, at Chicago.

Advices received at the general offices of the Northern Pacific do not confirm the re- ports of heavy losses among the cattle in the mountain ranches.

Alfred Shaffstall, a "shooter" of oil wells, was lowering a thirty quart nitro glycerine cartridge into a well at Lima, O. The well overflowed. Seeing the danger, he caught the cartride and held it until the overflow stopped. He was nearly drowned in oil.

Congress.

In the senate, the credentials of Senators Whitthorne and Sawyer were presented. A bill was introduced appropriating $112,000 and $2,000,000 for the purpose of Ericsson's Destroyer and ten enlarged steel vessels. A resolution was agreed to take the bill for the removal of the limitation on pensions away from the pensions committee and place it be- fore the senate, to be considered next week. The pension office rules were discussed on a resolution of Mr. Plumb. Beck's attorney bill was debated by Mr. Evarts, after which the senate went into executive session. A resolution for daily sessions from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m. went over. House amendments to the senate bill for the erection of a public building at Owensboro, Ky., were agreed to, and at 4:45 p. m. the senate adjourned.

In the house a duplicate engrossed copy of the lost Northern Pacific forfeiture bill was received from the senate. The legislative ap- propriation bill was reported. An adverse report was made on the bill to enable the people to name their postmasters. The bill to provide congressmen with clerks was laid on the table—141 to 105. The pleuro-pneumonia bill was taken up and amended, but without action the house adjourned at 5 p. m.

Iron Works Shut Down.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 4.—The Fall River iron works, which have been in opera- tion for fifty years, have shut down perma- nently, and all hands have been discharged. It was found impossible to compete with western works that are nearer the seats of the natural gas and iron supplies.

Dr. McGlynn's Illness.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Dr. McGlynn is very ill He will not be able to travel for six months. Some of his friends fear his illness may prove fatal.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations of the Money Stock, Produce, and Cattle Markets for February 3.

Cincinnati.

FLOUR—Fancy, $4.00@4.30; family, $3.40@ 3.75.

WHEAT—No. 3 red, 76@ 9c; No. 2, 84@84½c.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 38½c.

OATS—No. 4 mixed, 29½@30c; No. 3 mixed, 30½@32c; No. 2 white, 33½@34c.

PORK—Family, $13.00@13.12½; regular $12.00@ 12.75.

LARD—Kettle, 7@7½c.

BACON—short, clear sides, 7¼@7½c.

CHEESE—Prime to choice Ohio, 12@12½c; New York, 13½@14c.

POULTRY—Common chickens, $2.00@2.25 per doz; fair to prime, $2.50@2.75; choice, $3.00@ 3.50; ducks, $2.25—3.00, 10@12c; turkeys, 7c.

WOOL—Unwashed medium clothing, 21@23c; fine merino, 20@21c; common, 15@16c; fleece- washed medium clothing, 31@34c; combing, 28@ 32c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@30c; burr and cotts, 14@18c; tub washed, $1 @36c; pulled, 27@ 30c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.00@11.50; No. 2, $10,00 @10.50, mixed, $9.00; prairie, $7.00@7.50, wheat, oat and rye straw, $5.00 @6.00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3 65@4.35; fair, $2.75@3.50; common, $2,00@2.50; stockers and feeders, $3 25@4.00; yearlings and calves, $2.50 @4.25.

HOGS—Select butchers, $5.15@5 80; fair to good packing, $4.75@5.00, fair to good light, $4.60 @4.85 common, $4.20@4.60; culls, $3.50@4.15.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2.75@3.60; good to choice, $3.75@4.50; common to fair lambs, $3.75 @4.50; good to choice, $4.65@5.00

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, 90c; No. 2 red win- ter, 91c; No. 1 white state, 90c; No. 2, 88c.

CORN—Mixed, cash, 48c; March, 48½c.

OATS—No. 1 white state, 40c; No. 2, 38c.

CATTLE—$4.10 @5.30 per 100 lbs, live weight.

HOGS—$5.20@5.55 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—$4.00@4.75 per 100 lbs. live weight.

BOSTON—quiet, middling uplands, 9 7-16c; do Orleans, 9½c. February, 9.38c; March, 9.43c; April, 9.5c; May, 9.6c; June, 9.79c; July, 9.79c; August, 9.82c, September 9 65c.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged, receipts, 427 head; shipments, 4.5 head, prime, $4.75@5.00; fair to good, $4 25@4.50; common, $3 50@4.00.

HOGS—Fair; receipts, 4,500 head, shipments, 2,400 head; Philadelphias, $5.30@5.40; Yorkers, $5.10@5.15, common to light, 5.00@5.00.

SHEEP—Prime; prices unchanged; prime, $4.50@4.85; fair to good, $4.25@4.45; common, $2.50@3.50, lambs, $3.50@5.00; receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 1,800 head.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Unchanged to extra shipping, $3.40@ 3.90, mixed, $2.00@3.85, stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.00. Dressed, corned, $2.25@3.35

HOGS—Lower to good, $4.55@5.00; mixed pack- ing, $4.55@4.85; choice heavy, $4.90@5.10.

SHEEP—Common, $2.50@3.00, lambs, $4.00@ 5.00.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Quiet; cash, 87½; May, 87½.

CORN—Quiet; cash, 34½; May, 41½.

OATS—Neglected; cash, 29½.

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MARION WEEKLY STAR.

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THE great strike in New York city still continues The practical workings of this, as well as most other strikes render it more and more manifest that it is an unwise, unjust and unsuccessful method of attempting to right alleged wrongs They seldom succeed in accomplishing their professed object, and yet the chief losses and real hardships fall upon the poor strikers but upon the dependent operatives in innumerable other kinds of business whose capitalists and employers are usually men of means who do not feel a small loss even if they happen to experience one Besides the actual results of strikes usually tend to distract general business, incommode and injure the mass of society and thereby alienate the sympathies of the masses from the cause of the working classes which otherwise would be naturally with them And there are so many unjustifiable causes for which strikes are organized which public sentiment and public interest can never justify that strikes generally as now originated and carried on, result in evil not only to the community, but especially to the laboring classes and their families While the conflict between capital and labor is manifestly increasing in activity and power, still the strike must be greatly modified if not altogether abandoned as a means of giving success to the bread winners in this contest Some more reasonable and intelligent means than the ordinary strike must be discovered and resorted to in order successfully to right these wrongs

IT now appears certain that Mr Manning will resign his position as secretary of the treasury in the course of a month or six weeks to accept the presidency of the new bank now being organized in New York city The new position will be far less burdensome and much better paying Considering Mr Manning's health, leaving out the money consideration, the new position will be far better than the one he now occupies And as Treasurer Jordan is also expected to resign to take the cashiership of the same bank, it will be somewhat difficult for the President to fill the Secretary's place satisfactorily from the ranks of his party But since the financial policy of the administration is now established an ordinary honest man ought to be able to run through without any serious collision

OHIO proposes to have a State Centennial all to itself in 1888 In 1788 the first settlement was made on its territory at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio Rivers One of the leaders in the movement thus summarizes the object and character of the exposition "In the new state fair grounds we propose to gather a centennial exposition of Ohio's progress in its first century, as exemplified by its pioneer life, and we will also exhibit the progress and the improvement shown in all industrial and educational pursuits Our exhibition will be, therefore, historical, progressive, educational and illustrative of the first 100 years of growth in the West as exemplified in its oldest State, and we invite all to come and see the result of a century"

THE Sinnett bill, which has just passed the Senate, will soon come up in the House Any legislation tending to regulate, improve and elevate the practice of medicine in Ohio is heartily favored by the people No reasonable objection can be offered to a bill which demands that every person practicing medicine shall have a diploma from some regular school or college of medicine, but this bill wipes away at one stroke every person, no matter how well qualified, who may be found guilty of "dishonorable practice," which, being interpreted according to the ethics of the medical code, is applied to the physician who advertises A similar bill, in Illinois, was declared unconstitutional December 4, 1884

THIS is emphatically the age of munificent bequests to religious educational and charitable objects John D Lankerman has just given $1,000 000 to found a German hospital in Philadelphia, in which Lutheran deaconesses will be the nurses Miss Catharine Lillard Wolfe of Madison av New York has given in the last few years, more than a million dollars to charitable causes She has been known to give more than a quarter of a million in one year Mr J V Bostwick of New York gives more than $100 000 a year to the educational and missionary work of the Baptist church

A BILL was introduced in the Legislature Monday amending section 3003 so as to give females a representative on county boards of school examiners Such a bill is just unanimous in three fourths of all applicants examined are ladies, and we shall not be surprised to see it pass

THE Kansas Senate, a few days ago, by a vote of 25 to 13, the bill granting women the right to vote Kansas is hopeless in that direction Other States in the United States will follow suit but several years may elapse before women in suffrage is universal

It will be well to remember that in a speech at Charleston, S C, Gen Grant gave the first intimation of the fact that when the Shenandoah valley campaign was planned he had in mind the possibility of a movement against Richmond from the north, which was finally executed in the spring of 1865 Gen Grant's memoirs, which has nearly finished, will contain a very complete investigation of all the phenomena of the earthquake that destroyed Charleston, and the speed of the shock about three miles a second, which is considerably above the speed yet attained by the different and numerous cannon ball trains in the country

Now that the interstate commerce bill has passed both houses of Congress, leading railroad men and others capable of judging fairly and correctly generally concede that it is a good law, and will produce good results both to the railroads and to the community Especially do they think this will be the case if the President shall make a judicious selection of the members of the commission Some of the fairest minded and ablest men do not hesitate to say that the law will reform many evils which the railroads ought to have voluntarily remedied themselves

A MONSTER labor strike is on in and around New York, among the longshoremen, coal heavers and similar employes, which is estimated to number about 10,000 The strikers are at present peaceful, but the derangement of business is serious Steamships will probably be considerably put out of their sailing dates by the inability of the companies to get men enough to unload the vessels, and the scarcity of coal in the New York markets The outcome of this great labor disturbance cannot yet be told

RICHWOOD is having a quiet time with her saloons Over a week ago all the saloons were closed in compliance with the ordinance to that effect under the Dow law, but two days of closed doors divulged the omission of an important clause that gave the saloonists two more weeks of life Such occurrences as these lead to the belief that there are a great many city councilmen who are particularly careless when it comes to handling this partic ar law

THE world at large understands the calling out of Germany of 70,000 of her reserves to experiment with the new and improved rifle as a step in an actual military campaign against France Boulanger has ordered 75,000 melinite shells for the French artillerists The warlike preparations of all the nations of Europe are on a similar scale Austria will ask for $15,000 000 extra military credit and enough more to completely equip its landsturm of one million men

IT is the opinion of those in Washington who affect to be well posted on the changes in the signal service which will follow the death of Gen Hazen, that Capt Greely, the Arctic explorer, will be Gen Hazen's successor, and that the signal service will be divorced from the war department It is unfortunate for Captain Greely that his countrymen will always see about him the ghosts of his comrades on that fatal expedition, with bullet holes in them

THERE is some pretty sauey talk on both sides of the Canada fishery question The talk doesn't come from those who are in position to act, but it shows the existing feelings A good many politicians are slow to express their feelings because they are uncertain as how Canada would vote in case the American eagle were to spread its wings over her That makes a difference to the political genius, you know

THE news from Indianapolis indicates the solution of the Senatorial muddle in that state by the election of Judge Turpie, democrat The consummation of this was effected through the Judge displaying a disposition to assist in signing an application of membership in the Knights of Labor organization, though we understand that lawyers and saloon keepers are excluded by the charter of that association

GOV FOSTER announces that he is not a candidate for renomination to the Governor's office Considering the fact that the state does not pay that office much more than enough to rent the residence that should be furnished the office-holder it seems to be desirable except for its honor Foster will have served all possible honor in one term, and doubtless has his mark set higher

THERE is no reason why Marion should not get the benefit of a cold water works contract With six first class companies represented on the ground, and each having further to get a contract ought to get a good one Competition is the question and the council is acting conservatively

WE may as well note that there is little probability of war with Great Britain Mr Morrow should be the last man of whom to expect a warlike utterance, what we had done

THE city of Jeannette, Pa, will vote on the question of issuing $10 000 in bonds in aid of the construction of the Pittsburgh, Newcastle & Lake Erie railroad

WONDERS IN CHICAGO.

BIG THINGS DONE BY THE GREAT CITY OF THE WEST

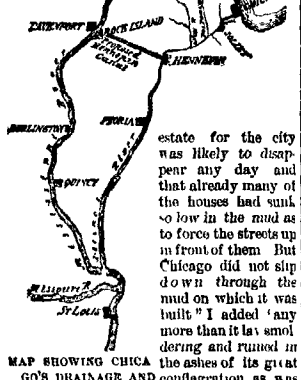
Lifting Herself Out of the Mud Building Anew Upon Ashes and Finding a Way to Pour Her Drainage Into the Gulf of Mexico

[Correspondence]

CHICAGO, Jan — This city has a commission of experts at work seeking, the best solution of each pressing problem quite unique in its character In her environments Chicago omits surprises altogether unknown in any other city in the world One day last autumn I stood with a visitor to the city upon one of the many bridges spanning the Chicago river whose course lies, with its two diverging branches, directly through the centre of the town My friend was struck with the slight elevation of the street surfaces all over the water level

Why said he, it's but six or seven feet from the street down to the water Is that true of the general level of the place?

It is replied And moreover, this level of the ground is largely artificial Fifty years ago the land upon which Chicago has since risen was no more than three or four feet above the water It was in some places a swamp in others a low, flat, wet prairie After thousands of buildings were put up the citizens saw that they were too low down in the mud and that something would have to be done So they went to work and raised their buildings five or six feet, and in some cases ten feet, all round Great brick blocks and hotels were thus raised, no portion of the business usually carried on within them being suspended on account of the raising and no many long done the structures Under one great building there were placed no less than 500 jackscrews, and for each jackscrew there was a man When ever the foreman fired a pistol each of the 500 men gave a twist on his screw, and in this way the whole mass, weighing many thousands of tons, was lifted as easily and uniformly as a steam crane hoists a building stone. Before many of the buildings were raised, the streets in front of them were filled up to the new grade causing the first stories to be little better than basements, and it was the peculiar appearance of these buildings that led one of those wise Englishmen, who used to spend a few days looking at this country for the purpose of writing a book about it to send word back to England that a man would be foolish to invest any of his money in Chicago real



MAP SHOWING CHICAGO'S DRAINAGE AND THE HENNEPIN CANAL

estate for the city was likely to disappear any day and that already many of the houses had sunk so low in the mud as to force the streets up in front of them But Chicago did not slip down through the mud on which it was built" I added "any more than it has smouldering and ruined in the ashes of its great conflagration, as was so freely predicted it would be And I think you will admit that it is a pretty fair city which our people have built on top of the mud and above the ashes."

"Yes" said my friend, who was gazing intently at the water a few feet below the bridge, "but how is a city like this drained Where do you get your water?"

Very natural questions these were too For reply to the latter query I pointed to Lake Michigan, no more than half a mile away, where the masts of many vessels and the tops of two lighthouses were visible

"You get your water supply from the great lake which lies at your feet, there? And you pour your drainage into this river, and this river empties into the same lake whence your water supply comes? Queer taste you Chicagoans have Being a Prohibitionist, I don't think I should like to live in Chicago"

But I bade my friend reserve his sneers until he had learned more Taking a piece of paper I threw it in the river beneath and asked him to watch it He was presently astounded to observe that the piece of paper floated slowly away from the lake.

"What" he exclaimed, doesn't Chicago river empty into Lake Michigan?"

"No, indeed, and that simple fact explains a good many things Did you ever think what a unique engineering problem this is A city built a few feet above the level of a currentless river and a tideless lake Into the one the drainage must be turned, and from the other the water supply taken But that piece of paper there, slowly floating westward is the key to the situation It happens, luckily for Chicago that the divide between the Lake Michigan watershed, and that of the Gulf of Mexico, is but fifteen miles from the lake Through that divide the Illinois canal was cut many years ago to the Illinois river, which traverses nearly the whole length of the state, and finally mingles with the waters of the Mississippi at historic Alton This canal was Chicagos salvation By deepening its channel she was able to change the course of nature and send the waters of Lake Michigan trickling through canal and rivers to the Gulf of Mexico In other words audacious Chicago has made the Mississippi river her backdoor gutter and the great gulf her cesspool By sending her sewage to the west and south she keeps sweet and clean the waters of the great lake at her feet and thus insures the purity of her water supply So you see, my friend that Chicago has in her time solved several interesting problems She found a way to lift herself out of the mud she rose from her ashes and she has made the great Father of Waters her servant. Chicago is no slouch that you're bound to admit

My friend was amazed He like a good many other people had heard something of Chicagos drainage flowing into the Mississippi river but the fact having never been plainly and methodically stated to him he had paid little attention to it

Really I said I am much interested "But is this canal ever enough to carry off the drainage of the Chicago sewers

No it is not by a long shot And even when a number of high priced experts were consulted the best minds of engineering the query of the drainage channel It is estimated that an expenditure of three or millions of money will do it and in case the Hennepin canal is completed it may be utilized to carry full ships from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Michigan but for carrying Chicago's drainage in two other directions I think that it is the truth were known it will be found that Chicago cannot afford to have the government dig that canal Its sole desire to solve the drainage problem forever and ever Chicago may be a bit "off" as well as great At any rate, [illegible] must be done Further engineering [illegible] constantly at work [illegible] into the canal [illegible] sewage away from Lake Michigan is very careful of her water supply

[illegible] is not really full of water is she?

Full of water indeed she Why, sir, no river in the The impression seems to be general at Chicago, I guess that to bathe in and to put out fires with, but that is a mistake Chicago uses a greater quantity of water in proportion to her population than any other city in the world How much? A very big lot No less than 100 000,000 gallons a day or 35,000,000,000 gallons in a year You cannot appreciate the significance of such overgrown figures Then let me express their meaning in another way Chicago's water consumption is equal to 140 gallons, or nearly five barrels for each man woman and child in the city daily The water used by Chicago in a year would make a lake a mile wide twenty feet deep and no less than eight miles long, or it would fill a canal ten feet deep and twenty feet wide extending from Boston to San Francisco What do you think of that?

My friend smiled at my earnestness and my odd way of putting it and said he should like to visit the works where such wonderful quantities of water were pumped In that desire he was indeed but following in the footsteps of most visitors to Chicago They all want to see the water works, and, having seen them, feel self assured that it was good for them to be there WALTER WELLMAN

BISMARCK'S OPPONENTS,

Windthorst and Richter, Who Spoke Against the Army Bill.

[Special Correspondence]

BERLIN, Jan 12—All Europe is excited over the debate in the reichstag between Bismarck on one side and Dr Windthorst and Dr Richter, leaders of the Clerical party and the Progressists on the other, on the army bill and I suppose that the excitement has in some degree extended to the United States Let me make this an occasion for giving your readers some few facts concerning the two remarkable men who have opposed Bismarck—men who, though widely differing on many subjects and in many debates were united on this occasion

Ludwig Windthorst, leader of the Clericals, is an intellectual giant but a physical dwarf. He has a fine head of flowing, white hair and wears gold-rimmed spectacles. He is called by his admirers "the pearl of Meppen," a place famous for nothing but that it has produced him He was born Nov. 12, 1812, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, is still vigorous. He studied law in Goettingen, Heidelberg, and practiced until he was appointed presiding councillor of the consistory at Osnabruck. Hanover was then an independent kingdom, with a hatred of Prussia Windthorst was a member of the Hanoverian house of delegates from 1840 to 1866 In 1851 he was the president, and after Sadowa made a national reputation in his defense of poor King George against King William, wresting from the latter's hands the Guelph fund, which was finally granted the blind king In 1867 Windthorst was elected to the Prussian house of deputies and then to the reichstag When he speaks his sentences are clear cut and smooth, his ideas flow logically His achievements on the floor of the reichstag won for him in 1871 the title of the "little excellency" He has shown himself to be more than Bismarck's equal in parliamentarian tactics on more than one occasion. The speaker never has to call Windthorst to order, for he always sticks to the matter under discussion and never makes misstatements. He is never abusive nor coarse, but he often exposes his opponent to derision by the use of clever innuendo His greatest stroke was his successful purging of the abolition of the law exiling refractory clergymen

Eugene Richter is a very different man Windthorst is the pink of politeness, Richter is the reverse Windthorst defends the ideas of the past, Richter fights in the vanguard of progress. Windthorst is a pigmy in size, Richter is a giant Windthorst is an aristocrat, Richter is a plebeian Socially they do not consort They hate each other bitterly, but their intense dislike for Bismarck often brings them together Richter was born July 20, 1838, in Dusseldorf He studied jurisprudence and national economy in Bonn, Heidelberg and Berlin In 1864, he was enrolled in the government service, but his socialistic ideas got him into trouble. Afterward, he was elected mayor of Neuwied, but the government would not sanction the election A year later, he was ordered transferred to Bomberg, but was indignant at the proposed change, and threw up his position and moved to Berlin Since then he has devoted himself to political and journalistic work The present efficient organization of the Progressist party is almost entirely due to his skill and zeal as an organizer He has become the mouthpiece of the people, and often is naturally arrayed against the Clerical party He has a wonderful memory and has fought successively the proposed governmental alcohol monopoly, the increased corn duty, state control of the railroads and other projects tending to centralization At first he sided with the government to bring about the May laws against Catholicism but seeing Bismarck so firmly wrapped up in this measure, he opposed it tooth and nail. In 1885 he founded a Liberal journal, and he grows more radical every year He has more enemies than friends among those who hold office, but he is the idol of the Berlin masses. J K S

Advice to Journalists

It is worth any journalist's while to study a specialty Journalism is a growing profession It is better paid than it was ten years ago and good men will earn more and be in better demand five years hence New newspapers a wide range of topics and the growing desire for all that is new and that makes the world go are to increase this demand As journalism develops it becomes more like other professions Time was when a physician doctored all diseases, sawed off limbs, pulled teeth, probed ears and attacked all imperfections of the human body with equal confidence And not long ago lawyers were supposed to know every phase of the international as well as police court law and to be able to make and break wills, settle boundary disputes, smash titles and grapple any possible topic that might get into court But in this years, 1886 the physicians of greater phenomenal success practice a specialty, and the lawyers of note follow a given line of law So with newspaper writers Those who master a specialty and their pens in constant demand —Managing Editor Lord

Of No Value at All

The famous treasure of Hue, captured by Gen De Courcy in the imperial palace and sent to France and which was supposed to be worth 15 000 000 francs, turned out on examination to be of no value at all The supposed bars of silver are simply lead —Paris Intransigeant

Sooner or later all great fortunes are absorbed by the people —Augusta Chronicle.

A STARTLING CONFESSION

THE BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK TRUNK MYSTERY EXPLAINED

Edward Unger Confesses to Having Murdered August Bohle, Cut Up His Body and Sent the Headless Remains to Baltimore in a Trunk—The Missing Head.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Edward Unger, who is charged with the murder of August Bohle, at No 22 Ridge street, and afterwards shipping the mangled remains in a trunk to Baltimore, made a full confession of the terrible tragedy Saturday night to Inspector Byrnes. After returning from the Tombs police court in the afternoon Unger appeared very nervous, and when near the central office he turned to Inspector Byrnes and said "You are trying to hang me, ain't you?"

"You know whether you have committed any crime or not," the inspector replied. On reaching headquarters, the prisoner was taken to his cell and locked up. At 6 o'clock in the evening Unger was taken out of his cell and shown the trunk in which the remains of his victim had been packed. The accused man shuddered at the sight of the trunk and turned away The saw, hammer and knife were then shown him. The sight of the weapons with which the crime had been committed was too much for the wretched assassin, who almost fell to the floor with fear The prisoner was then led back to his cell again, but before being locked up, Inspector Byrnes told him that when he was ready to tell the truth to let him know At 9 o'clock at night Unger called the turnkey and requested an interview with the inspector

The prisoner was brought from his cell and taken to the inspector's private office, where he said he was ready to tell the whole truth. Unger then, in the presence of Inspector Byrnes and several witnesses, made the following statement of the crime

"I live at No 22 Ridge street. I have known August Bohle since November 1885 I first met him in my lager beer saloon on Eldridge street, when he called on me about an advertisement I had put in a paper for a partner We could not agree about the price and I sold the place out, and soon after Bohle came to live with me on Ridge street The agreement was that he should pay half the rent and one-third of the household expenses. After supper on the night of Thursday, January 20, Bohle and myself were alone talking about different matters, about 9 30 He was sitting on the sofa, and I was in the act of poking the fire He was very profane, and called me some very hard names. I told him to stop, and put my hand to turn his head away He struck me, I sprang at him and attempted to strike him with the poker We then grappled, and he picked up a knife and attempted to stab me. I ran into the bedroom and picked up a hammer from off a chest. He made another attempt at me with the knife, and I received a slight cut on the hand I then struck him with the hammer and he staggered. I struck him again, and the head of the hammer entered deep into his skull up to the handle, and he fell dead on the sofa.

"This was about 10 o'clock. I expected my son home, and in order to conceal the remains of the dead man I took the body from the sofa and laid it on the floor I then took the cot upon which Bohle used to sleep and placed it over the body, and I covered it up with the bed-clothes. When my son came home I told him that Bohle had gone out. Shortly afterward we went to bed in the same room with the dead man. On the following morning, after my son had gone to work, I went to Grand street, bought a saw for ninety cents and two yards of rubber Before returning to the house I took several drinks of whisky On reaching home I spread the rubber on the floor and put the body on top of it. I then started to cut the body up with the saw I first severed the head from the body, wrapped it up in paper and laid it aside. I then cut both legs off and I think the left arm Finding the legs too long to put in the trunk, I cut both feet off and placed them in the trunk. I then placed the body on top of the legs and the arms on top of the body I wiped up the blood with some clothing of the deceased and some paper, put them in the trunk and tied the trunk up

"I then left the house and went to the Grand street ferry, carrying the head with me I boarded a Williamsburg boat, and when in midstream I threw the head into the river I then went to the residence of Henry Siegel, No 305 Throop street, Brooklyn, but on finding that he was not well I told his wife that Bohle had gone to Chicago I returned home, and on the following day I shipped the trunk to Henry Bense, No 39 Kent avenue, Brooklyn On the same day I transferred the trunk by Westcott's express to this city, having pasted the following address upon it 'John A. Wilson, Baltimore, Md., to be called for' The trunk was brought to this city and transferred by the Adams express to Baltimore I did not mean to kill Bohle He was a very quarrelsome man, and I believed my life to be in danger when he struck me I took the method I did of disposing of the body because I wanted to save myself and family from disgrace"

Unger identified the trunk and the bloody clothing brought from Baltimore The coroner's inquest in the matter will be held Tuesday

AFTERNOON GOSSIP.

Ladies' card cases are made of pigskin

Smoked red whatever that may be, is named among the new fashionable colors.

Some new styles in autograph albums are seen plush having as usual, the preference.

No house is complete without at least half a dozen ornamental and decorative calendars

So-called Japanese stationery is likely to be most appreciated by the ladies of the kitchen

Hanging brackets for the hall are larger than ever and some have clocks on the side

Plated silver terrapin dishes represent the turtle and what is intended to be taken for rocks

Old Holland mantel clocks of calma, alabaster antique, are new for household decoration

Heads figures, birds and animals are coming more and more as fashionable umbrella handles

Chinchilla bars, in embroidered covers are prescribed to hang at the head of the bed

Some dresses of Miss Cleveland made of [illegible] are new and sell like hot cakes

Chinese rugs are having quite a sale and are small enough if they do not cost extravagant sums

An owl perched on top of the hall clock is a small supposed to add to the dignity of Out's time

No jacket, for trimmed or otherwise, is English unless it has some sort of a hood fastened behind

A bride will wear a cheap dress suit is held by the fashionable market to be eminently the correct thing

ALL SORTS.

New York spends $1,000,000 a year to keep her streets passable

There are no tramps or beggars in Key West, Fla., and no objects of charity

A revolving pneumatic cannon is one of the most recent additions to the list of destructive weapons.

A new style of paving block is composed of a hollow iron shell filled with concrete. The shells are arched underneath.

The Tombstone (A. T.) Daily Epitaph has absorbed The Daily Tombstone, thus reversing the ordinary process.

It is estimated that over 1,800 locomotives were built in the United States during the past year They cost about $15,000,000.

Mrs. John C Miller, of Keysville, Mo., has a ship biscuit which was brought over from England in 1830. It is kept in a glass bottle, and is harder than a stone.

Immense beds of ochre, of various colors, have been discovered in Calaveras county, Mexico The beds extend over an area of about twenty acres of the mountain side.

Oxidized silver can be made bright and clean by boiling in a solution of forty parts of water and one part of sulphuric acid, or by heating it and then dipping it in the solution

Smuggling has been detected in the sleeping cars which cross the river at Detroit. Porters have been in the habit of carrying dutiable goods over the line "to accommodate a friend."

Considerable excitement has been caused in various portions of Connecticut by the finding of of golden beryls which rank as a precious stone, only two places lower than diamonds.

The population of Oregon has been steadily growing during the past three years. Much of this growth is due to immigration stimulated by the building of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Rubber rings, such as are used on fruit jars, often become hard and brittle. They can be restored by letting them lie a few minutes in a solution of one part ammonia and two parts water

The eastern standard time was officially adopted at midnight of Dec. 31 in Pittsburg and the length of the old year was shortened by about twenty minutes, when the city hall clock was reset.

A pet wolf at Gibson, Ills., is a great thief not infrequently carrying to its den whole hams, dressed chickens and spareribs It stole four pounds of butter and a dressed turkey for its Christmas dinner

The silk industry of India is declining rapidly, owing to a disease which attacks the chrysalis in the cocoon As no moths emerge the percentage of cocoons which have to be retained for breeding purposes is so large to seriously affect the profits of silk culture.

"Room room for our visitors," exclaim The Los Angeles Tribune. "The city is overcrowded, and there are hundreds of well to-do eastern people here who desire to remain a month or six months, but they can find suitable accommodations" Last week thermometer in Los Angeles reached 85 degrees several days.

Professor John R. Proctor, geologist Kentucky, predicts great things for Bowling Green, in that state, which he claims is every way the exact counterpart of Silver field, Ala, so far as its nearness to a coal iron supply and water and rail transportation are concerned He says there is enough iron near Bowling Green to supply fifty furnaces for 200 years

A citizen of Chanin, Ills., who is 70 years old and who supports himself by doing chores for his neighbors, learned a short time ago that a certain woman in New York had been left a widow and had received $10,000 from insurance policies on her husband's life He wrote to the widow, proposing marriage Although the woman had never heard of the man before, she accepted his offer, shipped her two trunks and a sewing machine to his address, and a few days later appeared in Chanin herself ready to be married. When she found the prospective bridegroom and learned that he had not a dollar in the world she refused to marry him, and took an early train for New York

LIFE IN COREA.

Coal has been found and is being mined in Corea Heretofore all coal used there was from either Chinese or Japanese mines.

The Coreans are good draughtsmen and publish books containing excellent wood engravings, though the artistic qualities of the pictures are decidedly oriental

The king of Corea has just finished his winter palace and furnished it with $2,000 worth of American chairs and beds and tables. He has also bought an American steamer for $38,000

Corea, once the producer of fine pottery, is now potteryless. The Japanese couldn't get the idea of the Coreans making better pottery than could be made in the island empire to the east, and forced all the potters of Corea to emigrate to the mikado's land.

The mission teachers in Seoul, Corea, found office desks not long ago, and asked a San Francisco carpenter if he could not make some sample desk in their possession. No such making of American desks is an unusual thing of no mean proportions there, and desks of the would cost $30 here sell for $5 there.

The people of Corea do not like to work for foreigners at first, but soon become good and even devoted servants Their wages are very low, though they are paid all the same Sometimes they make amusing blunders A cook who was given a can of peas to open without special instructions set it on the stove without opening The result was an explosion, which frightened everybody and scattered the peas in all the other dishes

LIVES SHORTENED BY THE WAR.

Gen Meade died at 57

Gen Grant died at the age of 63.

Gen Hancock was 61 when he died

Gen McClellan was about 60 when he died

Gen Halleck was only 59 when he died

Gen George H Thomas died when 57 years old

Death overtook Gen Logan at the age as Grant, 60

Admiral Farragut, the greatest naval hero of the war, lived to be 69 years old

LONG LIFE.

France boasts of the oldest old man in the world She is 109 years old and her name is Mlle. Benoite.

A colored man, John West, who was a notable character in his way died in Bertville, N J a few days ago aged 102 He has been, successively, a slave and last of all a preacher

Professor Humphrey, of Camblin land has prepared interesting tables of centenarians. He finds that the people who live longest are those who sleep long hours a night, who were careful in choosing themselves and who were temperate in their habits.

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TWISTLETON, Q. C.

Many strange things have happened to me in my life that my friends could never account for They could never understand the manner of my introduction to Twisleton, Q C, nor why that learned gentleman after allowing me to devil his work for him for a time without putting any thing in my way, suddenly used his power and influence to put an important and valuable junior practice in my hands

Twisleton Q C, was a hard, selfish man In person he was like a badly dried mummy He wore long old fashioned whiskers removed the remains of wings It was of him that it was originally said that he was the living representative of a tenant entail after possibility of issue extinct, and that was consequently great surprise when Twisleton married Lucy Travers, whom you will remember was the belle of last season But the Traverses were not so well off as they pretended to be, and Twisleton as we all know made his £5 000 a year, and had, if anything, an ever increasing practice in the chancery courts

Twisleton was undoubtedly a great lawyer He was a man of strong common sense, but had no fads He was a believer in work and he wrote everything in his chambers upon a Remington typewriter

Twisleton and his wife were staying on Junior Norfolk at Lady Barndore's Twisleton was due in town to argue the great patent case concerning sewing machines of Buncombe and another vs Badger in the court of appeals on Wednesday morning I expected him back in chambers on the Monday evening, understanding that he intended rejoining his wife at the end of the week for this case would last at least three days, and Twisleton was in several other cases on the list

About 8 o'clock on Monday evening I had dined early at my club and was engaged looking up Twisleton's papers when he came in with his Gladstone bag and I looking as if tour had tired and out of spirits When Twisleton was in town he himself always slept at his own chambers as in the old days before he was married and his breakfast (a chop and two eggs) was sent in from the Cock.

Twisleton, having heard what Foss, his clerk had to say on the subject of recent dismissal him Then he slammed open the windows which I had opened to let in what fresh air there was in Old Square carefully closed the door, let himself into the hard chair in front of his writing table and idly leaned over the papers which were before him At length a tentative door was heard to close, Foss had departed and Twisleton broke the silence

'Now my dear fellow, I'm uncommonly

Twisleton I may here remark, was always on the best of terms with me and treated me as a friend for I believe I was useful to him He had made great way in his profession by solemnly advising him to marry Mrs Travers when I saw he was but doubting so but, since his marriage, I am not sure that this course of conduct of mine has been altogether to my advantage I had to him for a further explanation which I saw was coming

'Hence my dear fellow who do you think is at Lady Barndore's?'

I shook my head, being entirely in ignorance

'Charley Colston,' replied Twisleton, trying to twist his whiskers with the paper knife 'Charley Colston'

Poor Charley Colston! It was well known that he had paid his addresses to pretty Mrs Twisleton in former days, and I hope that she had encouraged them No wonder Twisleton was excited I knew him to be of an extremely jealous nature

'Now mark me Penrose,' said Twisleton, holding up his finger at me as he would a lecturer in the appeal court 'what took place yesterday when I was playing tennis The whole time sir he and she were talking and chatting together and laughing—actually laughing! Perhaps at my play for I played abominably, I know it. I could not bear to see them'

Twisleton's tennis was never first rate He had given up to play tool time life He was a rattling partner as he always insisted on taking, taking all the difficult strokes and rushing at them He was a splendid object for his opponent as he was always trying to meet objections on the part of partner Still however badly one plays it is not pleasant to be laughed at by one's wife I tried to soothe Twisleton but he interrupted me

'Now there is another point I desire to mention Twisleton always spoke of though he was discussing the court of appeals when I was only wife to come back to She point blank refused What do you think of that?'

'Of course' I answered 'She has promised to stay and you are going down on Saturday am I think you are making a mountain out of molehills'

'Dear Old Penrose I hope I am,' replied Twisleton mournfully, 'but you don't see him—I did' and Twisleton sighed

Twisleton's dejection dropped and we got to talking of the case Soon Twisleton burst into a laugh I confess I rose on his countenance with pleasure an opinion on the point to which I believe, and the whole case struck produced and in Twisleton I remember when Twisleton had his typewriter In the old days he left it for hours pretending to be hitting in some note and then he left the chambers leaving, between the lines two or three minutes before something the most horrible to see a man put a capital for a small letter or full stop Then his effusions were the despair of draughtsmen printers who had to read the documents work that were always copied by typewriter clerks Now the machine went click click evenly and Twisleton was a perfect picture of it I had seen him write it would be shut I have no doubt that if he had stood on his head and it had been consonant with the dignity of a counsel to do so he could have put his instrument in the posture

Twisleton finished, Twisleton who was always the old man put a fresh cigar in readiness to commence it till and signed what he had written He became good night His last words were

'I believe you are right about Charley Colston

'I am sure of it I said

'I do'

Tomorrow we were to have a long day at Lord Buncombe vs Badger When I arrived in the morning Twisleton was at breakfast I had scarcely entered than he sent out his servant upon and rushing at me in a piece of paper thrust it into my hand

'Read that' he cried excitedly—'read that'

I noticed that Twisleton seemed unwell There was a wild look in his eyes. His chop was untouched—a reversal of Twisleton's procedure at breakfast which was more extraordinary to me than his strange appearance The egg he was eating was, to any one with a sense of smell, manifestly a bad one, a most portentous fact to me, who remember hearing Twisleton—who never knew any criminal law—seriously tell the boy from the Cock that he believed a bill of attainder would be against him for bringing him a bad egg What did it all mean? I looked at the paper in my hand, on it were two words neatly printed "Charley Colston'

I stared blankly at Twisleton. What did it mean? Twisleton was shaking visibly

'Do you believe in ghosts?" he asked, anxiously

"Certainly not," I replied.

"Ah!" sighed Twisleton, and added, sententiously "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in your philosophy'' This was the only quotation I ever heard him utter that did not come from the law reports I believe he fancied it was a phrase he had invented in his early youth when he first began to believe in ghosts

"If you don't believe in ghosts, who wrote that message on my typewriter?"

Twisleton's manner was very impressive I felt like a witness committing perjury

"I tell you, I found it this morning when I went to write a letter just before breakfast Who wrote it?" he shouted

"Who wrote it? I will know"

"Perhaps Foss," I suggested

'He has not been here, and can't use the typewriter"

I heard him say so, but did not believe it Foss was afraid of overworking himself and so did not choose to learn it, but any fool could use it if he liked to learn My opinion was that Foss could use it He was like the monkeys, who, as the negro said, 'could talk if they would but I knew if they did they would be made to work"

"How about the laundress?" I suggested

'Ah the laundress," repeated Twisleton, thoughtfully, 'the laundress"

So Mrs Buttick, the laundress, was sent for when Foss came in, but she denied all knowledge of the typewriter or the writing making a new suggestion which did not, to our thinking, much advance the solution of the mystery, and that was that the culprit was the cat

"It is a message' said Twisleton, mysteriously, "a message!"

'Nonsense!" I said "Some fellow has strolled in and written the name for fun'

"Fun!" cried Twisleton, indignantly 'Fun" And then, more quietly 'No, I am sure of it it is a message"

Very little of Buncombe vs Badger could I get into Twisleton's head that day Plans and specifications he seemed not to understand, the seductive literary style of the affidavit had no charm for him He could only gaze at the paper in his hand and murmur, ever and anon "A message!"

I saw it was best to humor him, and at my suggestion the typewriter was locked up that night, and he took the key with him into his bedroom We had had a rattling good dinner together, and when I left Twisleton he was in much better spirits

"If the ghost comes to-night he won't be able to get at the typewriter, anyhow," I said, laughing

"Hush! I don't know," replied Twisleton, solemnly "It is no jesting subject"

I went my way, wondering how a man with Twisleton's practice could believe in ghosts, and who the deuce had written Charley Colston's name on the typewriter

The next morning I walked down to Twisleton's directly after breakfast I found him in the wildest imaginable condition He had taken every precaution locking up the typewriter, placing the key under his pillow, and yet here was the message as he called it, printed in clear, faultless style 'Charley Colston. He is with your wife, Charley Colston"

I must go, I must go Oh! Penrose, what shall I do?" he cried in agony, as I entered the room

"Go' I said and who is to lead in Buncombe vs Badger?'

He was silent, and buried all of his face, except his whiskers, in his hands Even his hands large and uncouth as they were, could not contain his whiskers

'Think of Writson & Clame What will they say' I urged, seeing the effect that my words had on him 'They rely on you in this case"

The name of this eminent firm seemed to calm Twisleton to some extent

'My dear Penrose,' he said in a trembling voice 'this is a message I am sure of it But I will do my duty I will stay by my clients'

'Twisleton you speak like a queen's counsel and a man of honor' said I forgetting him by the hand proud to shake it "If it is a message' I added to humor him' it will come again to-night I will tell you what we will do We will watch the typewriter all night"

Twisleton wrung my hand with gratitude at this suggestion of mine and calm himself I made him eat some of his cold chop and sent for some brandy and water for him instead of the tea which had already stood in the teapot for more than an hour Then I endeavored to coach him in Buncombe vs Badger, but with small success Then we went over to the appeal court in which I took my seat though I was not briefed in the case I had nothing else to do and was interested in seeing how Twisleton got on with it He was very able at picking up a case as he went along and the court of appeals stood greatly in awe of him I had never seen him as nervous as he was to-day—not even on his wedding day—and I was quite frightened for him

Lord Usher M R, supported by Smugg L J and Summerbosh L J, formed the court Twisleton came in late he had been at a consultation As he entered I heard two solicitors clerks say to each other

'Who is that with the whiskers?

'Twisleton Q C He has the biggest practice at the bar

'He looks like a boiled owl' suggested his companion

'Drinks I believe' was the reply

This was horrible for Twisleton was a follower of Prebendary Paluin, the great teetotaler

But certainly Twisleton had a dissipated look this morning His eyes were red and the lines under his eyes were very dark and hollow His cheeks were pale and yellow Something of the kind I fancy, the master of the rolls remarked to Lord Justice Smugg who nodded assent

Twisleton rose to open the case, which was a very intricate one, and Lord Usher, according to his constant practice, interrupted him with the regularity of a piece of clockwork every two and a half minutes and then wondered why he did not understand the case and shook himself impatiently Much to Lord Usher's astonishment Twisleton did not deliver any of those stinging retorts by which he was wont to keep the court of appeal in order and frighten their lordships into deciding in his favor On noticing this, Lord Usher began to chaff and rally Twisleton in a manner that was the admiration of the junior bar, the two lords justices and, not least of all, of the master of the rolls himself At length Twisleton, on expatiating on the merits of Buncombe's sewing machine, alluded to it as a typewriter Whereupon Lord Usher said, with a humorous leer, that if it had been a question of typewriters no doubt Mr Twisleton would have been called as a specialist to give evidence and would not have been arguing the case before them At which those in the court who knew of Twisleton's fad tittered and his lordship's namesakes who stand about the court put their hands before their faces and shook visibly for a moment or two, and then called out 'hush!" and looked angry But Twisleton lost his temper over this, and asked his lordship if his lordship meant to hint that the court did not want to hear him, and intimated his intention, if such was the case of sitting down And then the whole court was really quite silent for a minute or two, in anticipation of a row, and every one ceased to fidget, and paid close attention to Lord Usher, to hear him, with his blandest and most urbane of smiles, explaining how it was the great privilege of that court to listen to Mr Twisleton, and what a high value they set upon that privilege, and how it was quite inconceivable to him (Lord Usher) that he (Mr Twisleton) could imagine for a moment that this court or any other court should wish him to sit down Whereupon Twisleton murmured that his lordship was very good meaning thereby that he should like to be with his lordship in a small room where he could give him a bit of his mind Then the case proceeded quite regularly until Twisleton handed Lord Usher a lot of papers to explain his case and Lord Usher coming to one, and with a knowing side glance at Smugg, L J, that from the handwriting, it must be a note of Mr Twisleton's in another case as he did not know that any one of the name of Charles Colston was a party to this case And what would have happened then I don't know, only the court rose for lunch.

I heard two or three people say that day that 'Twisleton, poor fellow, was doing more work than he ought to," that 'Twisleton was a clever fellow, but he could not afford to burn the candle at both ends' Indeed, Twisleton's strange conduct in Buncombe vs Badger was the general topic of conversation in the robing room

When Twisleton came out of court I had the greatest difficulty to prevent him rushing down to Norfolk by the night train He was sure it was true, he believed in the message I calmed him down and we had dinner together at my club He had to continue his speech in the morning I tried to coach him in Buncombe vs Badger, but it was of no avail I do not think he ever knew for which side he was appearing

We agreed that we would sit up in watches and so keep our eye on the typewriter all night There was a sofa in the recess of the window, and Twisleton sent me to bed and placed himself on this I bade him good night, and took his bed for the first half of the night. About 2 o'clock in the morning I awoke and went to Twisleton He was wide awake, reading some papers on the sofa.

"Have you seen anything?" I asked

"Nothing whatever" he replied

'Nor heard anything?"

"Not a sound'

We took the lamp to the typewriter and opened it There was the sheet of paper as he always left it, untouched Twisleton locked it up again and took the key

"Put it under your pillow"

'I will,' he replied, "it's very good of you to sit up like this"

It's nothing at all, I assure you," I answered

Keep strict watch, won't you?"

I promise you," I said.

Twisleton shook me by the hand with emotion and went out, he looked very ill and wretched, I thought, and I was sorry for him Was it a ghost's message, or what that was making his life a burden to him? Should I solve the mystery tonight?

I waited about an hour and a half The dawn came peeping through the painted shutters and made the lamp look dim I was almost dozing—in fact, I had shut my eyes and lost consciousness for perhaps a minute perhaps more A sharp clicking sound awoke me It was the typewriter There, seated on a chair in front of it playing nimbly on the queer instrument was a white, misty figure It had finished It closed the cover down and turned the key It wheeled around to the door, and I saw the face and whiskers I knew so well, it was Twisleton himself

My first impulse was to wake him, but I had heard it was dangerous to wake persons walking in their sleep He wanted all the sleep he could get, so I decided to let him alone to walk down to my own chambers and get some more rest myself When I got out into Old square I could not help roaring with laughter It was too funny The idea of old Twisleton writing messages to himself on the typewriter and being frightened out of his wits by them What a story to tell against him no one would believe it—it was too good to be true

Later a little late the next morning but caught down to Old square before breakfast Alas! I was too late There was Foss in misery over a hasty scrawl of Twisleton's He had gone to Barndore by the early train Foss was to make any excuse he though fit to Writson & Clame There was the typewriter shattered into a thousand pieces its intricate machinery a shapeless chaos I shuddered to think what would happen if there was anything between Charley Colston and Mrs Twisleton

In town every one was asking what had become of Twisleton The rumor went round the law courts that he was insane I maintained a discreet silence Mr Clame was almost crying as Slokoach murmuring something about bad news, and his learned leader," rose to continue Twisleton's opening Lord Usher unrestrained by the presence of Twisleton made the court of appeal a place of fiery torment to that eminent elderly junior Mr Slokoach Bustle queen's counsel for Badger was not even called upon to reply, Buncombe and Another were dismissed, with costs

The early train stopped, as I knew, at every station—forty in number I could imagine poor Twisleton's state of mind as he pottered along in a slow train to Barndore He arrived at the house about breakfast time—I have the story from Grimbleton who was there—he came into the breakfast room and his appearance elicited a shout of surprise

'What has become of Buncombe vs Badger?' cried Lord Barndore 'settled, eh?

'Not that I know of," muttered Twisleton, sullenly, and then, looking round fiercely, asked "Where's my wife?"

Not down yet," replied Lord Barndore

Twisleton looked hastily round as though in search of some one else and then tore up stairs to his wife's room The whole company looked at each other in silence.

There was some explanation about bad news, but the Twisletons never went into mourning and Mrs Twisleton seemed very merry all that day It is true Twisleton was moody and shut himself up a good deal. Grimbleton told me that he never understood the whole business in the least, in fact in Twisleton's circle it was a nine days' wonder By the bye, I almost forgot to mention that Charley Colston left Barndore to be married in Scotland the day after Twisleton came to town.

When Twisleton returned to Old square he was a sadder and a wiser man He gave up believing in ghosts, and did not buy another typewriter I told Twisleton that I would not let the matter go any further, and I mentioned at the time that he might get me the junior brief in Buncombe vs Badger, which went to the house of lords, where, through Twisleton's clear arguments, Lord Usher and Lords Justices Smugg and Summerbosh were overruled.

That year, mostly through Twisleton's influence, my fee book credited me with £2,000

I have kept my secret well, but since Twisleton succeeded Lord Usher as master of the rolls, Lady Twisleton has not called on Mrs Penrose, and, although my wife assures me that she is rather glad of it, she is always telling me now that she does not think so good a story should be lost to the world as that of Twisleton's typewriter.—Cornhill Magazine

French Hair Dressers.

Paris is said to contain some 4 000 hair dressers, and the corporation every year gives a "Grand Soiree de Coiffure," when awards are distributed and a ball is given The exhibition this year has just taken place at the Tivoli Vauxhall rooms. A large round table, covered with crimson velvet and several hand mirrors, with a corresponding number of chairs, were placed on a platform at one end of the hall, and presently the seats were occupied by seven or eight ladies with blonde tresses, who held themselves in readiness to submit their flowing locks to the manipulation of competing artists

At a signal from the president the rival coiffeurs stepped to their respective places and set to work on the heads of their victims, each one undertaking a different style of dressing The ladies, meanwhile, make up for their tedium of the process by gazing in the mirrors There was a coiffure Louis XV, very tasteful and free from exaggeration, then a Pompadour, worthy the head of a queen, a Marguerite de Faust and a Marguerite de Bourgogne, both very prettily contrived, a coiffure mythologique, made up of mountains of false hair, a pyramide, simulating an Egyptian monument, sprinkled with flowers, and a very effective coiffure de bal, consisting of a few thick tresses abundantly sprinkled with sparkling powder Something, too, was allowed to the masters who excel in prompt improvision and rapid seizing of effects, for there was a prize given for a coiffure improvue, wherein much dexterous and forcible work appeared

The successful competitor for this prize, M G Moussion, received a gold medal for his pains. His comrades all assert that he was born with a caul High thinking and plain living are, in fact, necessary for those who would obtain the highest honors in hair dressing, but the true coiffure, like the poet or the cook, is born, not made No study or application will compensate for the divini aliquid, without which a man cannot write epic poems or successfully dress the heads of young ladies —Paris Letter

How to Keep Your Temper.

Macklin was a man of very irritable temper and a severe taskmaster at rehearsal, but he made sturdy and habitual efforts to keep his temper down One morning at rehearsal one of the actors got tired with over particularity, as he called it, and declared it worse than the Prussian exercise

Macklin paused, looked at the refractory actor and quietly said 'Suppose we all go and sit down a little in the green room" He walked in and the actors followed, he sat down, and they seated themselves, he then took out his watch, looked at it and laid it on the table "Now," said he, "we'll just sit here one hour" The performers acquiesced, but kept rather an awful silence At the expiration of the hour Macklin took up his watch. 'Now," he said "we are all in good humor and we'll go upon the stage and begin our rehearsal" —Detroit Free Press

When Our Generals Died.

Gen. Grant died at the age of 63 Gen Logan died at the age of 63 Gen Hancock died at the age of 61 Gen McClellan died at the age of 60 Gen Halleck died at 59 Gen George G Meade died at 59 Gen George H Thomas died at 54. Gen W T Sherman is the only one of the few greatest generals of the war who has passed far beyond the fatal 63, and Farragut, its greatest naval hero, died at 69 Grant, Logan, Hancock and McClellan were men who, in the ordinary course of nature and in circumstances of peaceful life, would have lived, if not to extreme at least to advanced old age They died years before the time naturally allotted to them. Meade and Thomas were of more fragile mold —Frank Leslie's

Once Was Enough.

A man who got up in his sleep the other night inadvertently placed his foot on a small spool of cotton at the head of the stairs and landed at the bottom rather emphatically without touching more than two steps He was instantly aroused from his somnambulistic state, and caressing a large lump in the occipital region feelingly remarked "Well, this is the second time I've been fool enough to go down a toboggan slide, and you bet it will be the last" —Norristown Herald

Tracts in India.

Last year the North India Tract society put into circulation 214,821 vernacular books and tracts most of the tracts of from fifteen to fifty pages Of these the most popular, judged by sales, was a tract of eighteen pages containing a selection of Hindi hymns Over 5 000 copies of this were sold during eleven months —Brooklyn Eagle

A "Hoarse Voice" Wanted

A singular "want" is that of Maestro Capelli, of Florence the composer of the new opera "Evilia" who is anxious to find and engage a basso with a coarse harsh and hoarse voice, for the recital of a brief musical monologue on the strongly realistic rendering of which the composer stakes his success —New York Graphic

HIGH HATTED LADIES.

SHALL NOT THE HATS COME OFF IN THE THEATRE AT LEAST?

Doun to Come High, but Fashions Are No More Absurd than They Always Were—Views of Some Old Fashioned Head Coverings

The newspapers for the purpose of getting something picturesque for their Sunday editions have taken up the war against high hats. The possibilities in the way of illustration are tremendous. When you are run out of something to write about, go for woman's dress. It will never fail you

Women's hats at the theatre! cry the grumblers. Down with them! "most mutatious and atrocious of all, screeches Col P Donau, 'behold the hideous headache hatching, deformed, skillet like abomination filled with impossible botanical and ornithological monstrosities Give us women quoth the gallant colonel and not gaudy clothes racks and husband angling fashion plates.

Papers teem with illustrations of broken hearted bald headed men twisting their necks off in the vain attempt to shoot their eyes around the giant brim of some lop eared theatre hat. How they pity themselves, the dear men

It is all very well. But what if the women on their part had something to complain of? What if it could be charged against the men and proved on them that they are guilty of worse theatre conduct than the wearing of even the four storied of the pagoda hats? In short, gentlemen, what can you say in defense of that utterly accursed and unspeakably nasty habit you have of tramping out like horses between the acts every night at the theatre and going to get a drink!

A FEW HATS

Women's hats at the theatre may look like these that the artist has caricatured but if they were ten times worse they would still not be an offset to the men who squeeze past ladies and rush out in procession every time the curtain rolls down

At least that is what the women say They declare that the men rub their dusty trousers' shins past the bright silks and velvets, taking the luster off the one and the pile off the other Ladies must rise for them, catching their skirts against the chairs and tearing out the drapery and tie strings of their gowns They must stand there, a spectacle to gods and men till the oily, black boots have rubbed along by them, and the knees have torn out and carried away the loops in their dresses Then the hoofs clatter up the steps like a cavalry company and the ladies sit down only to be routed up again by the tramping cavalry The troop come in smelling—heavens! how they do smell, and sit down all about clearing their throats expectorating, and filling the air with their tobacco and whisky breaths The getting up and sitting down must be gone through altogether some twelve times whenever a woman goes to a five act play The women's dresses are spoiled, their stomachs sickened and their patience is worn to the bone Now say the ladies, have we not just cause for complaint? Are the grievances all on the masculine side of the house? They pause for an answer

In times past and in all times it is true there have been intervals of monstrous feminine head covering Women, being shut out from the large interests of humanity are apt to overdo the small interests in which they live and move Women's headgear has been sometimes four feet high

SOME MORE HATS

Well authenticated pictures show that within the last three centuries bonnets like those in the second illustration have been worn by the highest ladies of the lands They were rendered additionally high by their hats. Old engravings and paintings of the continent of Europe represent the leaning tower headdress exhibited in the figure on the right In the days of our own grandmothers bonnets like that upon the central figure were worn They were called 'sky scrapers,' and across the formidable looking brim in front were draped black and white embroidered veils done in silk by the delicate fingers of maidens fair, "their ownselves" It was before the days of machine embroidery Many of these beautiful old veils are even now in possession of maidens as fair as those who wrought the delicate silken netting, but who are great-granddaughters of the dames that wore the sky scraping bonnets

On the right is yet another monstrous hat It is of the style worn by the court ladies of France in 1787 At that time women rolled their hair back over a cushion and powdered it white in the style of hapless Queen Marie Antoinette So perhaps, it is a consolation though a slim one to know that women are no more absurd than they always were

The question of the obstructionist theatre hats is being very earnestly discussed at present It is a little odd by the by, that no objection has been raised against these hats in church though the same ones are worn to both church and theatre Perhaps the stock of Christian grace is so much larger in a church than in a theatre that the nuisance is put up with uncomplainingly there

If we are so fond of imitating British fashions we certainly ought to follow the best of them In London bonnets are only worn in theatres of the lowest class In the best ones women like men are bareheaded A woman looks so much prettier bareheaded than in any kind of a bonnet that it is a pity she will not sit without a bonnet The reason she hangs to it is that it costs so much money she feels as though she must show it off at all hazard Why not have low crowned hats made on purpose for the theatre?

The Calhoun Statue

His new bronze statue of John C Calhoun will be unveiled at Charleston, S C, in April The pedestal is in place, and the statue has reached Marion square, where it is to stand, but the four bronze figures of justice, truth history and the constitution are still to be cast in Italy —Chicago Herald.

MADAME NILSSON,

Who Will Shortly Become the Countess Miranda

A romantic interest attaches to this grand singer now It is said that her marriage with Count Miranda will close her professional career Usually when great artists marry noblemen it is necessary for her to work harder than ever, in order to support the poor delicate noblemen in a style becoming their birth and expectations, so, even though rumor says it that is by no means sure evidence that Nilsson will stop singing

CHRISTINE NILSSON

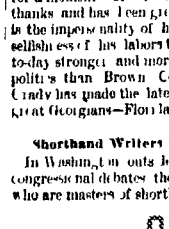
The picture here given is copied from what is said to be the most beautiful portrait of the singer ever made It is from a crayon done by Vallier, a Parisian artist.

Nilsson is now in the prime and glory of her fame as well as her beauty She is 43 years old and far handsomer than she was as a girl She was the daughter of a poor Swedish peasant who lived with his wife and seven children in a hut of two rooms. When Christine was 9 years old she went barefoot with her little brother to the town fair to sing and earn a few pennies from people attending the fair The small girl accompanied herself on the violin while she sang Among the listeners was the town judge, Mr Tornerhjelm He perceived at once the marvelous voice. He hunted out her parents, and got their permission to send the child to Paris to be educated She is the idol of the Parisians, and is altogether a French woman in her sympathies. Her home is a magnificent one at South Kensington London

TENNESSEE'S NEW SENATOR

Ex-Governor William B. Bate Wins the Prize at Last

On three occasions has ex Governor Bate contested for the privilege of representing Tennessee in the United States senate, and



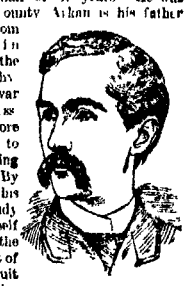
WILLIAM B BATE

success has crowned his pertinacity at last In 1870 he came within one vote of getting the caucus nomination In 1873 he contested the place with Andrew Johnson The fight was a protracted one, resulting in the election of Gen Cooper as a compromise candidate In the recent contest it is presumed that Gen Bate was assisted by his record while governor for the term ending 1885 So to Gen Bate is in his 62d year He was a young soldier in the war with Mexico, and at the beginning of the civil war took the field in the service of the Confederacy at the head of a regiment He was promoted a brigadier general, and at the battle of Shiloh was severely wounded in the left leg He still limps and leans heavily on a cane He is a lawyer by profession and a brilliant man before a jury He is in independent circumstances, and lives in most comfortable style in Nashville His family consists of a wife and one child an attractive young lady who has just entered society

U S MINISTER TO COREA.

Arkansas Furnishes the Consul General to That Land

Hugh Anderson Dinsmore of Arkansas has recently been appointed minister to the flowery kingdom of Corea He is a tall bright young man of 37 years He was born in Benton county Arkansas his father coming there from Pennsylvania In 1848 Dinsmore the elder, was wealthy but the civil war left him penniless Young Dinsmore went to work to earn his own living at the age of 15 By employing all his leisure time in study he qualified himself so as to secure the appointment of clerk of the circuit court of his native county While holding this position he studied law and was admitted to the bar He entered into partnership with J D Walker, subsequently a United States senator In 1878 Mr Dinsmore was elected district attorney, which position he held for three consecutive terms He was a Cleveland and Hendricks elector in 1884 In the campaign of last fall he was defeated for election to congress by but a few votes



HUGH A DINSMORE

He Will Stick to Journalism

Henry Grady has never held nor desired public office He has again and again refused a proffered candidacy and has found his chief pleasure in pushing others to the fore Not a spark of jealousy or envy finds a place in his broad and noble nature His friends and contemporaries brilliant young fellows, with intellects rivaling his own have never found in him an obstacle, but rather a great and helpful lever to success and he has directed their campaigns planned and powerfully aided their successes and rejoiced in their reputations with supreme self abnegation and princely generosity Some two years ago a petition signed by 10 000 names amply assuring his nomination and election besought Grady to run for congressman at large under the new congressional apportionment of Georgia I think that was the one tempting moment of Grady's life The offer was so tempting the success so certain and the manner of the presentation so peculiarly flattering that the journalist resisted—but only for a moment He returned the office with thanks and has been greater ever since It is the impersonality of his work and the unselfishness of his labors that have made him to-day stronger and more potent in Georgia politics than Brown Colquitt or Gordon Grady has made the later fortunes of these great Georgians—Florida Herald

Shorthand Writers in Washington

In Washington out of the reporters of congressional debates there are but four men who are masters of shorthand.

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PLANTERS OF RICE.

GEORGIA FARMERS WHO SAY THE TIMES ARE DULL NOWADAYS

Contrast Between the *Old* Days and the New—Machinery Gradually Finding a Place—Reapers in Place of Sickles. Some General Information

[Special Correspondence.]

SAVANNAH, Jan 31.—Rice planters are great growlers They are always complaining of something If it isn't the weather it is the labor, and if it isn't the *labor it is the price of rice* The truth is they have pretty good reason to complain They are not as prosperous as they were when they owned their labor Once they were regarded as the nabobs of all this section of the country They had their fine houses and drove their fine horses. They went north or to Europe in the summer Life had many pleasures and few troubles for them They are cultivated gentlemen now, as a rule, but their pocketbooks are not as fat as they were *thirty years ago*

But why the rice planting interest is not as prosperous now as it used to be, is hard to explain. Perhaps, after all, it is more prosperous than the rice planters would have the world believe, Those who make a living by tilling the soil are inclined to look on the gloomy side of things

The methods of the cultivation of rice are gradually changing The old planters remember very well when *they had neither plow nor harrow*, and when the planting was done with the hoe and the hand The soil was turned up and the trenches were made with a hoe The rice was drilled in the trenches by hand Of course the planters had to have plenty of help About all of them owned their labor, and, hence, they did not realize how much their crops cost to make them In those days they considered that about ten hands were necessary to make an acre of rice The hoe was kept moving pretty steadily until the crop needed no further attention. When the rice ripened the sickle was used to harvest it It can be readily seen how slow the process was, and yet the planters were contented, and the negroes were apparently happy Now only about half as many hands are required to an acre The mule, plow, harrow and drill have largely superseded the negro and the hoe The planter now talks about the number of plows he is running, instead of the number of hoes His fields are prepared quickly, and the rice is put into the ground by a machine The hoe is still useful, however, in cutting the grass out of the growing rice The water does much of that, because the fields, which are almost always below the water courses, are flooded at stated periods during the growing season

How long it was before the planter would permit a machine to cut their rice! "Oh, no," they said, "it will never do to let a reaping machine enter our rice fields, the rice is so lightly attached to the stalk that more than half of it will be lost" Their fears were overcome, however and now the sickle is gradually becoming a forgotten instrument in rice culture During the past season there were planters who even used the self binding reapers. If any one had suggested such a thing ten years ago he would have been regarded by rice planters as fit for a lunatic asylum.

What a remarkable change has taken place in the market value of the rice lands! When they were worked by slave labor they were assessed *all the way from $100 to $200* an acre Now the best of them do not command more than $30 They are not as productive now as they were when first placed under cultivation, but they are still very rich They lie along the rivers and smaller streams, and are comparatively worthless for anything but rice. Under slave labor they yielded from fifty to sixty bushels an acre, and under free labor they yield from thirty to forty There is no doubt that the cultivation under slave labor was in every respect superior, but it is probable that if fertilizers were used more freely the lands would recover their original fertility

The negroes on the rice plantations are a queer lot. They see little of civilization and occupy a much lower place in the scale of intelligence than the cotton plantation negroes Those not familiar with them find it extremely difficult to understand them The malaria of the flooded rice fields does not affect them injuriously It appears to agree with them as well as it does with the alligators. What shiftless, lazy creatures they are! They don't care much whether they work or not The rivers and creeks afford them an abundance of fish and oysters, and doubtless they are not often with out rice They are given tasks just as in slave times but they cannot be made to do their work well If complaint is found with their work they will hunt for planters who will let them do pretty much as they please What pay do they get? Well, not a great deal About fifty cents a day, except at harvest time when they get a little more

There is one thing connected with rice in which there has been no advancement in half a century, and that is the grinding of it The same comparatively crude methods which were employed by the mills when they were first established to change the rough rice to clean rice, are employed by them now Th inventive faculty of the present day has left this field entirly alone

"Of course the rice planters are all protectionists, they believe they couldn't live with out a protective duty on rice At present however, they are not bothered by rice from abroad Competition to the Georgia and South Carolina states comes from Louisiana where a *lower grade of rice is produced* Notwithstanding the complaints of the planters and the low price of rice lands it is no uncommon thing that plantations which have not been worked since the war are being taken up and placed in condition for cultivation

J. NOTT

The Star Spangled Banner

The only changes of consequence that have been made in the Star Spangled Banner since the time it was first sung are in the following

And where is the band who so vauntingly swore
'Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country they'd leave us no more!
Their blood hath washed out their foul foot steps' pollution

As originally written these lines read

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more!
Their blood has washed out their foul foot steps pollution

In the same verse the line "And our flag in triumph shall wave on high" read "And the flag in triumph shall wave," and the fifth line "Then conquer we must for our cause it is just" read "Then conquer we must when our cause it is just

A STRANGER IN GOTHAM

Things Electrical—Rapid Transit—Some Other Matters

[Special Correspondence]

NEW YORK Jan 31—The killing of a man by contact with an electric light wire at a fire the other day has stimulated an inquiry as to whether electric light wires cannot be handled in such a way as to render it somewhat less dangerous to touch them But little is likely to be accomplished in that direction I fear Men who have to cut wires *should never use pliers* that have not tried iron handles There is ordinarily little danger if the precaution of using only wooden covered handles be observed *The last unfortunate* victim neglected it Put the company that employed him declares he was not killed by the shock but by his fall from the pole to *which he was clinging* Whether they were right or not will probably never be determined

Electricity by the way, is *taking up a good deal of attention* in the metropolis just now, as, indeed, it is everywhere, for that matter The attempt to lay the telegraph telephone and electric light wires *underground*, and the complications, political and practical, that have met the subway commission at every step, will by and bye be recorded in pages of *scientific and political history*

The most interesting electrical matter at present before the people here is the attempt that is being made by one of the *surface roads* to run its cars by the aid of the subtle current Conflicting stories are told of the progress of the work Most schemes for the *utilization of electricity as a* locomotive power include the transmission of the fluid to the motor through the rails. It would seem that if this plan be adopted in a *street railway there would be great danger* to horses unless the current should be of much lower tension than that employed for lighting purposes

The electricians have been working for years at the problem of electric locomotion, and there is little doubt that the fortunate inventor who reduces *the refractory problem* to practice will be received with open arms by the railroad people of the whole world They would gladly substitute for the noisy, *hustling, dirty steam engine* some other motor—light noiseless and clean But to be acceptable this motor must be as cheaply run as a steam engine, and there I fancy, lies the *chief difficulty* It is quite possible to make electric motors work—in fact, hundreds and may be thousands of them are now in use *in places where a very* light power is required But the chemical production of the current is a matter of very great expense so great, indeed as to be prohibitory And in the transformation of power into electricity there is so large a waste as to make this method much more expensive than steam

And this brings one to the problem of rapid transit in this big city It is far from being satisfactorily solved at present The trains on the elevated roads are *constantly* clogged It is not unusual for one to have to allow two or even three trains to pass before getting a chance to board the cars The big bridge between here and Brooklyn will, in a short time, be quite inadequate to accommodate the people who want to cross it Already the bridge trains are packed to an *agonizing degree* during both the early morning and the late afternoon hours, and the loads put upon the big cable the other day were so heavy that the engine was choked down and the people had to wait or walk for a round half hour Underground railroads, electrically operated will soon be a necessity in New York

A new vice has arisen which is rapidly taking hold of legislators newspaper correspondents and other great men It is called the *'dry smoke'* and possesses all the elements of the legitimate smoke Dry smokers are at no expense for matches they get a cigar, chew the end off place it (the cigar) between the lips and that's all there is of it Some dry smokers will make one cigar last all day Whenever I pass the corner of Church and *Cortlandt streets* I notice a little old newspaper vender, who constantly holds a pipe between his lips, which pipe never contained any tobacco or other ammunition Still the old fellow's satisfaction with his pipe is evident He will close his lips on the mouthpiece contemplatively gaze at the bowl, and after a little while remove the pipe and roll his eyes upward, as if following with pleasure a line of smoke His dry smoke is much drier than any other on record

I wish to close this rather rambling letter with a protest against the utter depravity of metropolitan mud It is black, unctuous and, *whenever there is a rain*, omnipresent It's almost as much as your life is worth to try to run across Broadway on a damp day, for the chances are even that you will slip because of the mud that coats the paving fall and be run over by a wagon or a horse car But there doesn't seem to be any way of getting rid of it At least the city authorities do not seem to be able to find it out WALTER WIBERLY

HOW DAKOTA WAS SETTLED

The Present Distribution of Population North and South Dakota

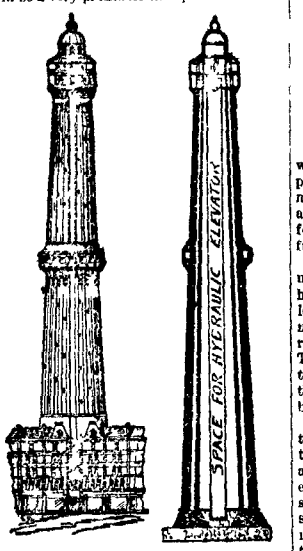
YANKTON Jan 30—Omitting the French voyageurs and Bois Brules the first permanent settlers of Dakota were Americans in the southeast corner Immediately after them came many thousand Scandinavians and they now have a majority in five southern counties the Norwegians predominating. They acquire the English language more rapidly than other foreigners are enthusiastic for schools and churches and make an excellent class of citizens The *Mennonites came almost in a body* They are of German blood but have lived a century or more in Russia they are in colonies in this and adjacent counties are a contented class on the streets of this city and are commonly called Russians In the extreme northeast a good deal of Canadian blood is contained two or three counties In Douglass county is a large colony of Hollanders And of all the foregoing peoples there are scattered residents in many counties while Irish English and Germans have as well as elsewhere diffused in the general population Two hundred miles north of this place in the western part of Lyndsay county Dakota is Scandinavia All these persons except the Canadian native American who are still a majority of the whole

By a land census of 1880 and the population of 610,000 and the officials claim that by July all the good land in the south eastern division is taken But many millions of acres of fine land remain open to the settler in the northern and especially in the northwestern sections In fact the Pacific extension of the Northern Pacific is built at the rate of two miles per day and the original line were drawn from a point on the southeast through the many fine counties of the people would be on the east extremity of the line and settle in without the child's play of drawing lots for one one fourth of Dakota's population in the other half of the supposed boom The people are now in love for consolidating the entire territory—in their minds This although if they call Dakota *if not* an Indiana—or North Dakota—after all. This plan has not yet been approved by congress as you probably know J C D

FIFTY YEARS A QUEEN

A Tower to Commemorate Victoria's Jubilee.

On the 28th of June, 1837 Victoria was crowned queen of England If she lives until the same date this year there will be an extensive celebration of the event of her *golden jubilee as queen*. Preparations for this event have already begun, and it is expected the demonstrations throughout Great Britain and the colonies will be very grand *and imposing* It is proposed that there shall be erected in London, besides other monuments to mark the event, a giant tower, to be used as an observatory, *where* natives and visitors can get a bird's eye view of the greatest city in the world The tower is to be erected on ground belonging to the Marquis of *Salisbury near Trafalgar square* But the object of its construction is not altogether the glory of the queen for it is proposed to charge admission to it and it is expected it will be a very profitable enterprise



EXTERIOR VIEW SECTION

The illustrations give at a glance the appearance and plan of the structure The *height* of the tower will be 920 feet above the pavement It will be circular in form, constructed of red and white brick and stone The outer wall will be seven feet thick at the bottom and two feet thick at the top The diameter of the tower will be sixty feet at the bottom and one half that diameter at the top There will be *elevators to raise* passengers to the summit, and for those who will not trust these mechanical contrivances there will be two sets of stone steps provided between the *outer and inner walls* whereon they can ascend or descend on foot.

Outside galleries will be constructed half way up the structure and around the top. Here will be a restaurant and smoking room with accommodation for about 600 people at one time

There was a tower of observation somewhat on the same plan at the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia. Now Paris is about constructing a similar tower to be nearly 1,000 feet high, but both *Paris and London* possess a drawback to the use of such a tower, and that is fog. Unless they can abolish London fog by an act of parliament the proposed Victoria Memorial tower will be useless much of the time

UTILIZING NIAGARA FALLS

A British Commentary on American Enterprise.

The London Graphic thus speaks of what it *terms the desecration of Niagara Falls*

'Nothing is sacred to the practical man of the present age, especially when he happens to dwell across the Atlantic There he uses the wonders of nature as advertising boards for puffing quack medicines or patent stoves, and the picturesque and grandiose are only appreciated by him in proportion to their utilitarian value For many years past, however, he has had a standing grievance In the falls of Niagara he has seen a force of 7,000,000 horse power running to waste and his regrets that no effort has been made to utilize so stupendous a force have found vent in every newspaper in the Union

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF FALLS SHOWING TUNNEL

'His mind is being now set at rest Some years since the first considerable use of water power at Niagara was made by the running of a *hydraulic canal about a mile in length from* Port Day to a point below the falls This has been so successful that a far more ambitious enterprise is now being undertaken by "Niagara Tunnel and Power Company Briefly outlined the scheme is to construct a subterranean tunnel from the water line below the falls (marked X in the illustration) extending through the soil to the upper Niagara river at a point about one mile above the falls, where a head of 120 feet is obtained It is stated that the *quantitude* of the power thus available will exceed the combined power in use at Holyoke Lowell Minneapolis Cohoes Lowerton and Lawrence *The mill sites are to be provided* with railway sidings and tracks leading to all important northern railways, while the river canal seven miles distant is connected with the river and is thus available for the dispatch of good

The cost of this scheme is estimated at $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, and the work is to be executed by an army of 10,000 Italian laborers

Story of Swimmer Boyton

A story told about Capt Paul Boyton is interesting He was on his way down the Rhone, in France near Vessel when he noticed the people along the bank making unusual noises and gesticulations Thinking they were caused by their admiration for him Boyton didn't mind them but when he got nearer the people he saw it was fear that caused their actions and that they were entreating him to stop but he couldn't do this on account of the rapidity of the current Then he saw several soldiers run out on the bridge and hurriedly grind away at some cranks and in a few moments a little before his eyes rose a network of chains and hooks, which was stretched across the river to catch contraband goods that might be floated down, and that would have made mincemeat out of the voyager if the guards hadn't seen him As it was when he floated under, the lowest row of hooks was only a few inches from his face —Chicago News.

PREPARING FOR THE FIELD.

The New Uniform for the French Infantry.

Gen Boulanger, just now the idol of the French fin eaters, is making many changes in the French army designed to increase its *effectiveness*.

He proposes to change the dress of the soldier For one thing, he has recommended the wearing of a beard—a full beard—close cropped He has set the example by cultivating one upon his own chin and cheeks. Since Napoleon III, the Frenchman has worn a mustache *and imperial* in the fashion set by the late emperor. But Gen Boulanger knows the weakness of his fellow countrymen, which is their vanity A Frenchman would prefer to go without his bath rather than to leave his mustache without being waxed till its two ends stuck out like steel pens But this operation takes time, far too *much time, so does the* elaborate shaving and trimming around the mustache Therefore, says Boulanger, let the soldier wear a full beard and save all this time

NEW UNIFORM

The changes in uniform proposed by the minister of war have been carefully looked into by a military board, and recommended They were ordered to be submitted to the French assembly for approval

The recommendations were that the round jacket be abolished altogether, and the tunic serve for all occasions This tunic is represented in the illustrations. The new tunic is large and loose, rendering movements and respiration easy It will be roomy enough to permit a woolen waistcoat to be worn underneath It has pockets interior and exterior The belt is of black leather, as it has been heretofore

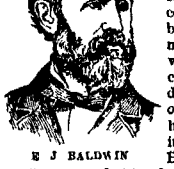
FULLY ACCOUTERED

The *infantry* are to wear epaulettes Cartridges are to be carried in an outside pocket of the tunic, thus doing away with the cartridge box

"LUCKY" BALDWIN

The Famous Millionaire Speculator of the Pacific Coast.

The news of the recent severe illness of Mr E J Baldwin, the daring, open handed *speculator whose* name has been the synonym for luck on the Pacific coast, will be received with regret by all who have met him Baldwin went from Butler county, O., to Indiana at the age of 7 years At 23 he was a merchant in Valparaiso, Ind He built three canalboats, the first to ply between Chicago and St Louis, in 1848 In 1850 he was a grocer in Racine, Wis In 1853 he started for San Francisco with a large stock of horses, which he sold out in Salt Lake City at a large profit. Arriving in San Francisco he bought and sold two or three hotels Then he went into the brick trade From bricks he went into the livery business, which he followed for seven years Selling out the livery business he next opened in Virginia City, Nev., *in the lumber trade*, dealing also in real estate and mining stocks. He came out of the mining region at last with $9,000,000, and built in San Francisco the Baldwin *hotel, one of the costliest hostelries on the* continent He also purchased some 50,000 acres of the best land around Los Angeles in southern California. He has erected many farm houses on this plantation, and here he spends much of his time among his orange groves and vineyards An intense lover of horse racing, he is sure to turn up when there is some great turf contest. And although he is called Lucky Baldwin, there is no doubt that hard work and foresight have had much *to do* with his success.



E J BALDWIN

Time Wasted in Shaving.

The poet Campbell is said to have calculated that a man who shaves himself every day, and lives to the age of three score years and ten, expends in his life as much time in the act of shaving as would suffice for learning seven languages The great French naturalist Cuvier, said that he found *him* self wasting as much time with the shaving brush and razor as amounted to at least four days in the year, and he resolved thenceforth to waste no more precious time in that way, and to let his beard grow —Exchange

Mrs Cleveland's New Pet.

Baron de Itajuba, the Brazilian minister, has given a marmoset to Mrs. Cleveland.

JACKO

The marmoset belongs to the South American monkey family It is found chiefly in Guiana and Brazil It is the most docile and petable of all the *monkey family* But it is not very plentiful, owing to its strictly monogamic habits. Monkey husband and monkey wife pair off and hang together so faithfully that if they were human beings the divorce courts would be bankrupted

The marmoset has a coat of long, very soft fur It is white and reddish yellow, striped with black Its tail is black and white ringed The creature has a long tuft of light hair just behind each cheek, which makes it look something like an old man. It makes a small barking cry, from which it is sometimes called Ouistiti It lives on a mixed diet, but is especially fond of cockroaches.

An Explanation

"What are you doing up there?"

"I? Nothing! Only hanging up pears that have fallen down.—Fliegende Blaetter

Gen Grant and the Interviewer

Gen Grant had a strong aversion to being interviewed, in the newspaper sense of the word. An incident occurred in Syracuse during the presidential campaign of 1880 which first revealed to the writer the genial side of Grant's nature The ex president and Senator Conkling were just bringing to a close their famous series of campaign meetings for Garfield and Arthur A correspondent who had accompanied *them on their* tour through this state ventured to ask Mr Conkling in Gen Grant's presence for his opinion as to Garfield's chances of carrying *New York* With aggravating enthusiasm Mr Conkling begged to be excused from "making guesses for the delectation of the general public." Gen Grant looked at Mr Conkling steadily for a few seconds and then remarked to the correspondent in a half apologetic tone, "The senator does not seem to have his guessing cap on this morning I, however, do not object to hazarding a guess or two on the result of this campaign I guess that this state will go for Garfield and Arthur by a good *handsome majority* And (with a mischievous side glance at Conkling) you may also say that I guess that Senator Conkling guesses so to "—New York Times.

A Case of Short Haul.

A seedy looking man got aboard a Chicago *and Northwestern train at Racine the other* day The train was about two miles out of Racine when the conductor came up and asked him for his ticket.

"Ain't got any, but I'm a railroad man myself"

"Where do you want to go to?"

"Chicago"

"Well," said the good natured conductor, reaching for the bell rope, "I'll do the best I can for you."

"Thanks, thanks. We *railroad men* should stand together"

"Yes. We have a heavy train to-day, and this is a down grade along here I think the train will run about 1,500 feet before it comes to a stop I'll carry you that far with pleasure"

A minute or two later the seedy looking man was jumping off into the snow"

"You're very kind," he said, "to carry me even this far But seems we're both railroad men, *you know*, couldn't you change your mind and take me further?"

"Sorry I can't oblige you," replied the conductor, waving a "go ahead" signal to the engineer, "but the fact is, that we have to be very particular since congress has got to passing laws governing railroads. Under the law the most I can do for you is to give you a short haul Good day."

And the train puffed on in the direction of Chicago.—Chicago Herald.

The Application of the Rule.

Some time since the wife of a prominent citizen of New York city was trying to instill in the mind of her 5-year old son what it meant to be generous, thus.

"Now, Willie, dear, suppose mamma should give you a cake and tell you to give part of it to Harry, and when you divided it one piece was larger than the other, if you gave it to him that would be generous, but if you kept it for yourself that would be selfish Do you understand it?"

The little fellow thought he did.

The next afternoon, wishing to test the effect of her teaching, she gave Willie a large, *juicy orange, saying*

"Now, Willie, take this orange and divide it generously with Harry"

When, to her surprise, the child (who was passionately *fond of oranges*) gave it back to her, saying, with a roguish twinkle in his bonny blue eye

"Here, mamma! won't you please give it to Harry and tell him to divide it generously with me"—Judge

He Looked the Part Well.

Young Man (to western young lady)—Yaas, I'm a member of the Hare and Hounds club, y'know At last meet I was one of the hares

Western Young Lady—What do you mean by hare, Mr Sissy?

Young Man—They are called rabbits in this country, I believe

Western Young Lady—Oh, yes, those sweet little animals with such long ears How nice!—Harper's Bazar

Strength, Perhaps, but No Inclination.

The old bachelor should remember there is one thing he cannot do alone, he cannot kiss himself —Wit and Humor We don't know so well about that. The man must be badly broken down physically who hasn't strength enough left to smack his own lips.—Memphis Avalanche

A Want of Politeness.

Sarah Jane—Well, Aunt Cruzer, did you have a nice time at the Bowlers'?

Aunt Cruzer—Nice time! Well it's the last time I set foot in that house Why, when I come to go, they didn't even say, what's me hurry —Harper's Bazar

At the Grand Central Depot

Driver—Hansom?

Statue of Liberty Visitor *(from Elmira)*—Waal, I dunno If you'd take a little 'r that air paint off yer bugie yer might pass in a crowd —Tid Bits.

By All Means.

Ring out, wild bells the chestnut crew,
The feeble quip the ancient pun,
The jokes well known to every one
Ring out the old Ring in the new
—Rambler.

EDITOR GRADY AT HOME.

What a Reporter Saw In and About the Sanctum.

In May last a Memphis reporter, who was swinging around the southern circuit in search of a newspaper that could not exist without his services, chanced to visit Atlanta and called upon Mr Grady

He says It was not exactly a friendly call as Mr Grady had not the honor of my acquaintance My mission was one of business exclusively, and the social amenities of journalism were lost sight of in the hope of getting a job at almost anything a week. In front of The Constitution building I saw three reporters standing and gazing reverentially up at the third floor corner window I knew them to be reporters by their fashionable attire and intellectual foreheads. I asked them in what part of the building Mr Grady might be found They simply pointed with jeweled forefingers in the direction they were looking, and resumed their orisons. The elevator boy was startled when told that I wished to be set down on Mr Grady's floor He evidently considered me rash At the second floor we took on several compositors. I knew they were compositors, because they were careless in raiment and bore themselves as men who carry the earth in a typestick.

I remarked to one of them that I wished to see Mr Grady

"'Rather it was you than me,' he replied with a sympathy that was a little puzzling to me then. It didn't puzzle me ten minutes later

"On reaching the third floor the elevator boy pointed me silently down a spacious hall lined with rare plants and adorned here and there with costly works of art in bronze and marble At the further end was a massive door of carved oak. In the center of the middle panel was a round hole about the size of a half dollar and just below this a silver bell pull. I gave the knob a twist and in a moment a mellow tenor voice was heard through the opening asking who was there. I told my name and business.

"'Beg pardon for standing you off,' said the owner of the voice, opening the door 'I thought you were a congressman, we're so pestered with 'em here'

"I entered a luxuriously appointed anteroom and confronted a handsome young man wearing a priceless diamond ring and a delicate bang

"'Wait here until I seek the Presence,' he said, solemnly, and disappeared through an inner door

"By this time nerve was as scarce about my person as the price of board.

"Presently the handsome young man returned and said, 'He will see you'

"I followed him and found myself in Mr Grady's audience chamber It was furnished with oriental splendor There were four persons in the room—the governor of the state, a United States senator, a stenographer and the man I was seeking The great journalist was seated on a rich divan, dictating to the stenographer, while the others hung breathlessly upon his words. I took him to be about 40 years old He is thickset and has the appearance of a man whose stomach never gets left, if he knows it. His head is round and covered with a short growth of black hair, his face sallow, smooth shaven and lighted by a pair of cold, piercing black eyes. His voice is well modulated, but penetrating It went through me like a knitting needle and stuck in the wall beyond.

"'Tell him,' he said to the shorthand man, 'I have my eye upon you, and if Gordon does not get a majority of the delegation from your county—Well, sir,' suddenly discovering me, 'what do you want?'

"'I thought Uncle Remus was here,' I stammered out. Nothing else occurred to me. I was paralyzed.

"'You'll find him down at Miss Sally's,' replied Mr Grady, and somehow in about a minute I found myself on the pavement outside.

"Everybody in Atlanta seems to regard Mr Grady as the greatest product of Georgia, and the awful reverence with which he is treated is not confined to the employes of The Constitution. He is the king bee in that jug town and beyond all compare is the most overpowering journalistic magnate I ever encountered."—Memphis Avalanche.

Culture's Progress.

"That gurrul of moine 'ill be afther decoratin' iv'rything purty soon. There goes me hod an' shovel, bless her sowl! She's not ter blame fur the janyous that runs in ther family"—Judge.

Why Were the Witnesses Not Produced?

In a will case before a court and a rustic jury, Jere Black appeared as counsel for the youngest of three sisters, and sought to break the will on the ground that the two elder sisters had, with the assistance of his learned brother, the counsel on the other side, cajoled and coerced the dead father during his dying hours into signing a will giving them all his property and leaving the youngest daughter *out in the cold* Black, who was young then, made a great speech to the jury, in which "King Lear" very naturally appeared.

"Goneril was at that bedside, gentlemen of the jury," he exclaimed "Regan was there But where was Cordelia?

The jury remained out for some time At last they came in, but the foreman reported that they could not agree. All of them except one man were in favor of the youngest sister, but the one man was not satisfied and could not be satisfied about what he thought a flaw in the evidence

"What is it?" asked the court of the obstinate juror

"Why, your honor," said the fellow, "if Mr Goneril and Mr Regan were present, as that lawyer said, why didn't he put them in the witness box?"—Philadelphia Record.

A Hopeless Case

In a certain city in Connecticut there lived a very small boy with a liberal share of small "original sins" It is charged that one day he was playing in front of the house and was heard some street gamin using slang expressions profusely "Mamma, mamma, that's a gone sucker!" Now, mamma did not in the least know, but as her son had been obeying her that morning she took the advantage of the opportunity to point a good moral "A gone sucker, my son! Why it means a naughty little boy who does not mind his mother" That night, as Johnnie was saying his prayers, the full measure of his sin seemed to occur to him with awful significance and stopping short the usual petition he cried out in the abandonment of his remorse, "O Lord, I'm a gone sucker!"—Harper's Monthly

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LOCAL NEWS.

—Romoser & Inskeep have moved to the Fribley room.

—Mrs. Dr. McConnel is visiting relatives at Urbana, Ohio

—Deputy Sheriff Rice Sundayed at his home in Caledonia.

—George Smith was at Cleveland Tuesday on a business trip.

—Lowell Elliott is spending a few days in Dayton and Columbus

—George R James was circulating among his many friends in this city Sunday.

—Mrs. John Bowen and family have moved into their new home on High street.

—Rabbi Jesselson, of Columbus, was in the city Tuesday the guest of Julius Strelitz

—A. G Richards and wife, of Kent, are visiting their son, J. H Richards, on north Main street

—Bright Durfee, of Lincoln, Neb, is visiting his mother, Mrs Hummer, on Mt. Vernon avenue.

—Miss Nellie Durfee, of Decatur, Ill, is visiting the family of T P Wallace, on Delaware avenue

—Mayor Galley is having the office over Oppenheimer's fixed up in good shape for his official headquarters.

—The mud roads are reported very rough and difficult to travel. Until the thaw they were in splendid condition

—Mrs W G Lucas and son returned home to LaRue Sunday, after a pleasant visit at the home of B F Waples

—Misses Della and Minnie Barton, of Mt Gilead, are visiting their sister, Mrs J H Criswell, on west Center street.

—Chas Barringer and the Misses Mochel and Kraner, of Galion, Sundayed in this city, the guests of the Misses Kraner

—N. Mezgar has been afflicted for a few days by an attack of rheumatism, but is getting along all right at this writing

—George Kendrick left Tuesday for the scene of the Bee Line wreck, west of Bellefontaine, to look after damaged freight

—The widow of Harry Edwards, the engineer who was killed in the collision at Preston, has sued the C. and A. for $10,000.

—The ground hog never saw his shadow Wednesday in this locality. According to the popular version we are now to have an early spring.

—Kenton capitalists propose to drill another hole in quest of gas or oil, notwithstanding the fact that the first was a discouraging failure.

—The Marion Bicycle Club is trying to make arrangements to make the next State meet a joint one between Mansfield and Marion, to be held the middle of July.

—The Ladies Non partisan W C. T. U. will give a Coffee Klatz at their rooms in the Masonic Block, on Friday, February 11, from six to ten p m Everybody is invited

—Jesse Hunter was in the city Saturday, on the way to his home in Agosta. Jesse returned from the West recently, as far as Dayton, and is now back to Marion county, for a while at least

—We are happy to announce that Francis Murphy will give Marion a week of labor, beginning the first of March He is coming under the auspices of the Ladies Nonpartisan W. C T. U.

—At the railroad meeting a week ago a proof of bond and coupons were lost It is now supposed that the small boys about town are each congratulating themselves on the possession of a $80 coupon.

—The county commissioners were out viewing the Bretz ditch, in Grand Prarie township, Monday They are doing a great deal of thinking on the Marion city sewer question while they are riding about, too

—The Bee Line had a couple wrecked freight trains out near Sidney Monday night, resulting from an attempt of two trains to pass on the same track Not much damage and trains delayed but very little

—Clav Sharpless has moved into the property vacated by Mrs. Bowen, on south East street, where he will reside until April Commissioner Merchant moved into the property he brought of Mr. Sharpless, this week

—Rev Mr Rice, who preached Rev S D Bates' funeral sermon, died just two months from the day he preached Mr Bates' funeral. He had been in usual health, ate a hearty dinner and died shortly after eating He was 79 years old

—Wm Harriott, the veteran target man, died at his home on Bellefontaine avenue early Saturday morning, well advanced in years He suffered a stroke of paralysis about a month ago, and has been ill ever since. His funeral occurred Monday at ten o'clock

—Two Sheriff's sales were attempted Saturday afternoon in the cases of Burleigh vs Plotner and Beaham vs Deckhout The prices bid in the cases failed to reach two-thirds of the appraisement, and the properties will have to be reappraised and advertised again

—The home of Grimes Layman on West street, was saddened by the death of their little infant son, which occurred Sunday evening at eight o'clock The funeral took place from the house, Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, officiated by the Brethren minister

—Miss Callie Zachman was very agreeably surprised by her many friends on Saturday evening, it being her 21st birthday Lunch was served and a very enjoyable time was had until 12 o'clock, and would have continued longer had it not been so near Sunday

—Chas Croeso and Judge Hopkins are preparing to enter into an extensive manufacture of their great Egyptian Rheumatic cure, for which much merit is claimed It takes lots of sand and a liberal sprinkling of money to place a medicine on the market and successfully introduce it but these gentlemen are hopeful and we do not doubt but that they will succeed

—There was a large audience at Music Hall Thursday night notwithstanding the gray hairs of the play The major part of the crowd had doubtless never seen "Uncle Tom's Cabin" before and they very greatly enjoyed the performance, but those who had seen it were rather poorly entertained. There was very little new fun introduced and the old chestnuts were reverently retained There were some very meritorious features that were universally enjoyed by the audience

—The Free Baptist choir, of which Mrs. Marion Keener is a member gave that lady an enjoyable surprise Monday night by calling at her residence unawares to celebrate her birthday anniversary Vocal and instrumental music, taffy pulling and sociability made up a pleasant evening Before departing the visitors gave Mrs. Keener a fine scarf pin, that was appropriately presented by Lawrence Idleman, the basso of the choir

—Henry Brinker's sudden death at Green Camp was briefly noticed last Friday, fuller particulars not being attainable at that time Mr Brinker had arisen from bed at the Ritzler House and was partially dressed when he was suddenly seized with paralysis of the heart and instant death resulted He was a man quite generally known, highly respected and his sudden death is greatly regretted He was 77 years old The funeral will occur Sunday at one o'clock at the Green Camp M E church, Rev J A Sutton officiating

—In our issue of Saturday, we stated that Mr Kenyon's boot and shoe store had been closed on an attachment taken out by W B Fisher We find that we were misinformed Mr Kenyon had moved with his family and household goods out of the county His clerk had closed the store and was boxing the goods preparatory to shipping them to different parties, when Mr Fisher attached, to secure the adjustment of an unexpired lease The matter has been settled to the satisfaction of both parties and the room will be vacated

—Our valued friend, W G MacEdward, has joined the Benedicts On Sunday last at Anderson, Ind, he led to the marriage altar Miss Louetta Hilligoss the younger daughter of ex-Senator Hilligoss, of that place Rev Dr. Hudson performed the ceremony in the presence of only the immediate friends of the contracting parties Mr. MacEdward is the well known and popular fuel agent of the C and A railway, and his friends here, who are legion, wish him all the joy imaginable The STAR especially extends its congratulations

Waldo Chips

We are having cold, windy weather, but so far it has been good on wheat

Jacob Reely sold a horse today for $250 Good stock pays at all times

Harvey Kenyon was at Marion last Saturday

Rev Werts has begun a protracted meeting here and large crowds are attending

Mr Bland has not completed his house yet The floor is yet to be laid and the plastering put on

Mrs Addie Bland is on the sick list

John Smith has moved his boarding place to his father-in law's house

Mrs Dr Hipple is still sick

The boxing school will commence next Saturday evening

Prof Abbott has charge of a large singing class in the Township hall

David Curren is convalescing slowly under the care of a Columbus doctor

Fuller Olds ought to be arrested for breaking the glass out of Bill Gabler's door

George Smith has opened the Retterer saloon

Wood sawing is the business of the day among the farmers

The Waldo Band gave us some grand music on the street last Saturday evening

Rev. Winters preached in the M E church last Sunday

Not any of our active young men will remain out of the boxing school

Miss Maggie Strine, who has been speechless for about four weeks, regained her speech last Monday morning

Geo Crawford has a good trade of barbering in this place

William Gabler has to stay in his store of nights since Fuller broke the front door glass

George McCluggage has returned home from a visit

Robert Porterfield is still among us and any information desired in regard to law, just call on Bob, he will take pleasure in waiting on you

WALDO, Feb 1, 87 WOOD BOX

Prospect.

T B Ware, of Mechanicsburg, was the guest of Miss Edna Glidden over Sunday

Miss Eva Gast of Delaware was at home here Sunday

C. A Cox and E. Green of Richwood was visiting Ed George over Sunday

Mrs Kile, of Dayton, is visiting with Kelsie Randal west of town

The friends of Bown Roberts assembled and sprung a surprise on him Saturday it being his birthday

Miss Mattie Grigsby and Miss Mattie Biggerstaff was at Marion Sunday

There is several cases of measles in this vicinity

The ranch of Jones was pulled Friday, by Marshal Kline, at the instance of H M Stahl, but he failed to appear against them Saturday and they were released

The lecture at the Presbyterian church Saturday night was postponed for one week

Joe W Roads, Jr, was at Columbus Saturday evening

Dan Owens, of Owens Station was calling on C Able Sunday

A C Mounts was at Columbus and Jim McMurray at Marion over Sunday

Jas B Wyatt and wife, were the guests of Mr and Mrs Jno B Wyatt Sunday on east Water street

Wm Powell went to Marion Sunday evening

Jan 31 87

Fire Near Prospect

Special to the Daily STAR]

PROSPECT Feb 2—A house belonging to August Rider a farmer living about three miles north of town was entirely consumed by fire yesterday The family were all away at the time and everything in the house was burned except a bureau, which the neighbors saved Origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed that it caught from a defective flue There was little or no insurance on the building or contents, and the family are in very destitute circumstances.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED

Frank McCracken, a Green Hand, in the Clutches of the Law a Few Hours After the Deed is Done.

Early Wednesday, Marshal Buennicke received a telegram from Nevada, describing a horse that was stolen from the barn of W S White, living two miles east of Wyandotte, and in less than a half hour afterwards the animal was recovered, and the thief locked up in the city prison

The animal stolen was a dark bay mare valued at $175, and was taken from Mr White's stable some time in the night by Frank McCracken, a farm hand living in that neighborhood McCracken rode to Marion with the horse, and early after his arrival, made an attempt to sell her to H H Cunningham, While thus engaged Marshal Buennicke discovered his game and at once placed McCracken under arrest, despite the usual protests as to innocence

A very short time after Mr White arrived in the city, having tracked the animal to Marion and he was soon able to identify his property The proof was a stunner for the green thief and he grew very penitent all at once

Proper warrants were taken out and on Thursday Marshal Buennicke took the prisoner to Bucyrus where justice will be meted out

RAILROAD NEWS

The Bee Line paid last Friday

The strike of the C and A switchmen is off, all trouble having been satisfactorily settled

Broken rails have been remarkably scarce about Marion this winter, or else the authorities have kept the fact mighty quiet

Fifteen brakemen were discharged on the N Y, P and O last pay day due it is said, to a habit of occasionally undertaking a contract of drinking up all the whisky along the road

Galion Sun Review There were 76 engines turned out of the shops here during 1886, having received what are termed light general and extraordinary repairs They were all old engines but quite a number of them were so completely overhauled that they came out of the shops as good if not better, than when new

Galion Sun Review Joseph Metzler aged 18, who resides with his aunt near Crestline was before His Honor this week on the charge of obstructing the railroad track pertaining to the C C C and I Railroad company The boy had placed some rails on the track for the purpose of stopping a train so as to permit him to get on and ride to Crestline He was bound over to court in the sum of $200

Some Big Mortgages

Recorder Hurxthal finished making a record of the Black Diamond mortgage Tuesday, the entire record making over twelve pages The paper secures the payment of $3 500 000 to the New York Mercantile Trust company, which has purchased the bonds of the new road and thus furnished the capital with which to build it

There have been some pretty large railroad mortgages recorded here In 1860 a Bee Line plotter went on the books for $600 000 in 1869 one for $3 000 000 in 1874 one for $7 500 000 and in 1884 one for $12 000,000 The heaviest mortgage ever recorded was that of the N Y, P and O for $35,000 000, in 1880 In the same year there was also one for $8 000 000 and one for $4,500 000 The old Atlantic and Great Western had record made in 1871 of one for $8,000 000, one before that in 1869 for $5 500, 000, and previous to that one for $7 000 000 and one for $20,000 000 Less than two years ago, one for $2,000 000 given by the C, H V and T was recorded

Another C and A. Victim

[Huntington Herald]

Another accident has been added the list of like happenings on the C and A Sunday morning, about six o'clock, Frank Kinsellea, switchman near the C and A depot, while engaged in switching a train of cars, saw one, a tank car, had become accidentally uncoupled from a moving train, and boarded it to make an attempt to set the brakes before it could strike the preceding car, which was a caboose In this he was unsuccessful, the two coming together and the platform of the caboose overriding the other car and crushing the legs of the unfortunate man below the knee He was immediately taken to the Sherman House and Drs Severance, H B Grayston and C J Wright were called The doctors found him in such condition from the shock that it was unsafe to attempt an operation and Dr Chas J Wright held an inquest trying to get an ante mortem statement He lived about five hours and was a native of Buffalo N Y

The Black Diamond Canvass

The committee appointed to solicit railroad subscriptions met Monday in the Marion County Bank and organized by electing Ira Uhler permanent chairman and W B Fisher secretary They then discussed and adopted a form note to be used, and adjourned to meet Thursday at the same place to arrange for an immediate canvass

The committee is composed of the following gentlemen Amos H Kline, Henry True J J Hane Thos J McMurry I J Magruder Godfrey Leffler A Delaporte W B Fisher Geo H Kling, Daniel Lawrence David Kelley and Ira Uhler

New Newspaper in China.

They are going to start a new newspaper in China It is to be a weekly journal published in English and called The Chinese Times The Chinese Times is the result of a successful venture made with a native print, The Sheh Pao, which started last May, and has been prosperous ever since The secret of its popularity is stated with reasonable pride in the prospectus of the forthcoming paper, and the proprietors confidently trust that by conducting their new paper on the lines of the old they will command an equally wide circulation Their plan is simplicity itself They will abuse everybody by turns and no one long, and they hope by rigidly adhering to this principle to be able to boast of The Chinese Times, as they boast of The Sheh Pao that in the short space of six months "there is scarcel, one nationality represented in Tien Tsin but what has more or less articulately complained of the hostility of the paper"—Chicago Times

FOR THE SIGHTLESS.

BOOKS, MAPS AND WRITING APPARATUS FOR BLIND PEOPLE.

A French Museum—What England Has Accomplished—One of the Triumphs of Modern Educational Work—Great Ingenuity Displayed.

A museum for the blind has been opened in the Rue de Rousselet It has been established by the blind Dr Guilbeau, one of the professors in the Institute des Jeunes Aveugles, and contains specimens of nearly all the objects invented for a long course of years for schools (primary, technical and others) for sightless pupils Persons having blind relatives or friends will on Tuesdays obtain any information they may want about books, maps, writing apparatus, teachers and so on for their special benefit Not the least curious part of the exhibition is what is contained in the bookcase There is there a large collection of quarto volumes, all the principal characters of which are raised on the Braille system This is now more in use than any other in Italy, Prussia, Alsace and the United States It is said that it has the merit of being very simple, but to an unaccustomed eye it is as hard to make out as shorthand

ENGLISH BLIND ALPHABET

The English blind alphabet is quite different looking like the Ninevite inscription The letters, according to the Braille system, are made like the French sign for an acute accent and are set in squares. The relative angles at which they are placed one to another, give them alphabetical meaning Blindness is much more the scourge of the poor man than of the rich If, therefore, charitable societies did not bring out books for the blind it would be impossible for this unfortunate class to obtain them Most of those in the Braille type are for school classes There are already eight volumes of Littre's dictionary, some works of reference, La Fontaine's Fables, Bollaeu's Lutrin selections from the great French authors in prose and verse and a Bible, which has been printed by a society to further education among the blind

But the efforts made in this direction in France are poor when compared with the results won in England, although the alphabet used there seems less easy to learn and covers more space than the Braille one In England there have been as many as a hundred thousand volumes printed for sightless readers, including the Bible the "Pilgrim's Progress," Milton's works and all Shakespeare's plays, but, as Dr Guilbeau says, these facts should not discourage him and his fellow workers, because the English speaking peoples form the most reading nations of the world, or at least the nations who give the most business to the printer and publisher An encouraging fact is the existence in France of three periodicals for the blind One, Le Louis Braille, is monthly, and costs three francs a year Its fortnightly edition costs seven francs, and embraces a great variety of topics which enter into the common range of journalism Les Trois Mondes is the second It appears at Marseilles where the number of sightless persons is great, and there appears in the same city a weekly paper chiefly devoted to musical topics It has a circulation of about 600, and 480 blind persons subscribe to it

HEARING AND TOUCH

When sight goes in youth the sense of hearing becomes intensely acute, and music is a source of the deepest pleasure The sense of touch acquires such a delicacy and power that the blind may be said not only to see with the tips of their fingers but with their whole bodies Those who recover sight are a long time learning how to use their eyes According to Dr Guilbeau, who to day was at the museum of the Rue de Rousselet to give any explanations visitors might want, such persons often, when told to fetch objects which they have already seen and learned the names of, instinctively shut their eyes and feel for them A variety of maps for the blind shown at this museum display great ingenuity, and the cost prices of them are low Among them are celestial atlases

I should not forget the various means for enabling the blind to write and correspond with each other and with persons who see In the former case they use the Braille characters and in the latter the ordinary Roman characters, but the pencil, with an agate or other hard point, moves from right to left Its course is marked by lines of strong thread stretched on a piece of cloth, beneath which there is a sheet of paper When the paper is taken out and turned the words that have been traced are in relief and to be read from left to right The chess boards differ little from those used at sea by naval officers The playing cards have all tiny marks in relief on the inside corners, which on being felt by a blind player, enables him to understand his own hand and know what his partner or opponent has played The sightless can thus play rubbers of whist with persons who are not sightless —Leeds Mercury

The Question of Cheap Living.

The question of how cheap a family can live and how cheap a workman might live, and how cheap a preacher should live, etc, has been debated in public and discussed in private on divers and numerous occasions, but has it ever occurred to you, reader, how cheaply a student who is hewing his own way through college by his own unaided exertions must live? I was sitting in a suburban depot waiting for the train which was to take me back to Chicago one day last week, when I was accosted by a young man whom I recognized as a student in attendance on a prominent school not far away

He is studying for the ministry, and freely informed me that he had been out delivering subscription books, and that this was his way of earning a college education "I occasionally miss a term," he remarked, cheerily, "but manage, after all to get along comfortably" "How much does it cost your poorest students to live" I inquired "If they board themselves as I and many do," he replied, "about a dollar a week pays the expenses But" he added, "some live on less than that and I know of a friend of mine in the same school an earnest biblical student, who told me himself only recently that he lives on thirty eights per week!" The statement made me gasp for breath, for I well remembered how hard it used to be for a certain student to worry his way through on seventy cents a week Yet cases of this kind are common enough all about us —Cor Chicago Journal

A Good Suggestion.

Mr Edmund Hersey holds that there should be a clause in the experiment station act requiring as far as possible important experiments to be photographed and copies of the deposited as Washington, where they could be compared with each other

NO PLACE FOR LITTLE WOMEN.

Nobody Will Employ Them, While Their Big Sisters Have Fine Situations.

Few have any idea of the trials and tribulations of cultivated women small in stature, who seek honest employment in this city The little lady may be modest, pretty, neatly dressed, affable in conversation and agreeable in manner, yet almost every avenue leading to a respectable living is closed to her The shopkeeper picks his female help in the spirit that animates him when he makes a display of goods in his windows And it must be confessed that practically, if not theoretically, he is right. A commanding and fine looking woman will sell a sealskin cloak in five cases out of six where a little body would fail The big woman can expatiate more grandly on its merits, and by wrapping it around her and parading before a mirror, show it off in all its perfection. The little lady may be refined gold, but there is nothing impressive about her Her small stature is a misfortune that she cannot remedy She cannot become a floor walker in a dry goods emporium, for she lacks the sweep and carriage and the lordly aplomb which awe employes and attract purchasers. She has great trouble in securing even a place behind the counter Her fragility and tiny size are in the way She cannot reach the goods on a top shelf, nor can she return them after a sale is made without climbing to the counter, which ungraceful act would quench the last spark of dignity left by nature at her birth

She is out of place again in the parlors of a fashionable milliner or dressmaker. You may find her sitting in a little back room adjoining, stitching away in a bad light and a worse atmosphere, with her knees up to her chin, but you will never see her in the salesroom. "A small woman is out of place in a showroom," said the proprietor of a fashion warehouse, when one of her friends sought a situation for a worthy but undersized lady "I have no use for her there She cannot sell even a pattern. People will not go to her They will hardly ask her a question They pass her by as though she was a child, and go to a saleswoman more stylish and commanding One is prominent and the other insignificant in appearance, and the prominent figure invariably attracts attention"

A place for the little lady was found in the mailing department at $6 a week At the same time a tall woman of good figure, who carried her head like a Juno, neither well educated nor particularly agreeable, was placed in the show room at $14 per week She was not as refined or as painstaking as the little one, but she had the physique so highly prized by an experienced modiste The little one toiled ten hours a day with hardly a respite, while the big woman walked grandly up and down the parlor superintending sales and keeping everything trim

Petite women are rarely employed as forewomen in large business houses Such situations are almost invariably filled by ladies of regular figure and hauteur. A few are pretty, some are intellectual, and less are charming Many are Amazons by nature as well as in appearance They are made majestic by size and bearing alone, and are nearly destitute of feeling for those of smaller stature whose lines are not cast in places so pleasant Such forewomen command from $20 to $60 a week They can be found in every establishment where fashionable female attire is sold. Salaries seem to be proportioned to the size of the women employed, and not on her ability. There are hundreds of little women holding comparatively pleasant situations, but even in these they labor under natural disadvantages. The salaries are light, and their figures forbid promotion. The little ones are to be pitied —New York Mail and Express

An Anecdote of Garfield.

Those who remember events of the kind will recall the fact that Garfield, during the early autumn of 1880, made a journey to New York city, going from Cleveland by way of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and New York Central system and returning by the Erie and "Nypano" The trip was made by special train, and a corps of correspondents from leading papers was kept exceedingly busy, for speeches were made at almost every station, and there was a lively hustle for the wires It was almost constantly writing and racing to telegraph offices for dear life

On an intensely hot afternoon I was sitting during an interval of leisure, looking from the window, when Garfield took me by the arm, raised me from my seat, led me into a compartment at the end of the car, locked the door and asked

"Have you had any watermelon?"

"No, sir," said I

"Neither have I We are both too busy, but now we will steal ten long minutes and no one shall enter that door" With this he produced from an ice box a huge melon, cut it in two, carved off two great slices, and handing me one began operations on the other Thus we sat, too engrossed to talk, while knock after knock at the door was unheeded until we had fairly polished the rinds Then he arose, and saying, "Now I must go back to work; remember where the melons are," left me. —Cor Detroit Free Press

Self Esteem of the Burmese.

The Burmese have an exalted opinion of themselves Their religious, historical, and social traditions, acquired from earliest childhood and kept prominently before them by the almost daily dramatical performances which are a conspicuous feature in the national life, serve to convince them of the validity of their claim to purity of descent and the grandeur of their antecedents "Does not their very name imply," they say, "that they are descendants of the holy Brahmas who came to earth from the blessed regions of the Rupa, or seventh heaven? Does not their 'Great Chronicle of Kings' indisputably prove that their kings are representative scions of the immortal Maha Thummada, the first emperor of the universe?"—National Review

A New Revolver.

A new revolver has been patented which is expected to be less liable to be accidentally discharged than any of its predecessors Its main feature is a concealed hammer, inclosed in the lock frame, which cannot be unintentionally manipulated, and the trigger is so arranged that it cannot be pulled unless a safety lever in the rear of the lock frame is first pressed New York Sun

An Ominous Symptom.

A growing inability to sleep in sickness is ominous of fatal result, in apparent health it indicates the failure of the mind and madness, so, on the other hand, in disease or dementia a very slight improvement in the sleeping should be hailed as the harbinger of restoration.

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without it is power —George MacDonald.

ALL SORTS.

Twenty-five of New York's most prominent citizens had their homes originally in Ohio.

An equestrian statue of George Washington will be erected in Philadelphia this winter

Martin Wentz, one of the glass eating dime museum cranks, is dying at the home in Pittsburg from laceration of the stomach and intestines caused by the glass.

A French scientist finds that the average step of men is twenty five inches, for women, twenty inches. The step with the right foot is somewhat longer than that with the left. The feet are separated laterally in walking about four and one-half inches in men, and five in women.

A man in Revil, France, made love to one of the maids in a laundry The proprietor appearing upon the scene, the maid hustled her lover into a boiler and heaped the clothes on top. The proprietor however, was not to be mailed He poured water in the boiler, the drenched lover rose up, and a lively time ensued.

According to The New Orleans Times-Democrat, the money spent by congress on the Mississippi river levees amounts to $1,600,112, and $4,240,000 more is needed to complete the system, making a total of about $6,000,000. The Times Democrat says that even if this money is granted it will be less than one-tenth of the sum already spent by the levee states, viz., Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee. The alluvial land defended by these dikes includes some 23,792,000 acres, with a population of 1,025,728 and an average annual agricultural production of $78,725,000.

Among the numerous forms of fungus which live upon higher plants (many of which are so detrimental to their hosts) are some, it is now believed, which live with these on terms of mutual assistance Frank found that the young root points of some English forest trees, as the beech and the oak, are covered with a coating of fungus (probably belonging to the truffle or allied family), which seems to help in the nutrition of those trees Another interesting case is that of fungi which live with orchids, and whose mode of propagation has lately been established by Herr Wahrlich

A gentleman who has resided in the Yellowstone National park for many years, and is well acquainted with its condition, says that the game in the park is increasing, while the number of visitors increases. At the present time there are two herds of buffalo, aggregating about 150, there are about 5,000 elk, 700 or 800 mountain sheep, 50 moose, several hundred antelope, 500 black tailed deer, the streams contain many beaver, streams and lake full of trout, mountain lions are frequently met with, wildcat and lynx quite abundant, otter, martin and minks quite plentiful"

FOREIGN NOTABLES.

Prince Eugene, youngest son of the king of Sweden, has gone to Paris to study art.

When Prince Alexander of Battenburg goes through Egypt he will travel incognito.

Emperor William of Germany has expressed a wish to meet Queen Victoria in her jubilee and his 90th year The meeting may take place in summer

The son of the Duchess de Galliera probably has the finest collection of postage stamps in the world It fills 300 volumes and has cost him more than $350,000

The shah of Persia and his wives were reported some time ago to be greatly delighted with a new dish prepared for them by a Viennese cook Investigation showed that the new dish was nothing else than simple Viennese rolls

The sultan has ordered a professorate of the Russian language to be instituted at the Imperial Military school, Constantinople. A certain Achmet Mermi Effendi, a Russian native of Kasan, is to be the first professor in the new chair

There is said to be some friction between the queen and the prince of Wales on the question of bequeathing the latter's eldest son to some German princess that the queen has in mind. Albert Edward don't want any more German blood introduced into the line and insists on the youth's remaining free.

Gambetta's house at Ville d'Avray is still a shabby, mean little place, though now almost a public monument. In the hall are a chair and a table, where the visitors write their names on a sheet of paper A poor staircase leads to the room where Gambetta died, which has been kept unchanged ever since Two tables, a chest of drawers and a bed form all the furniture, but the walls are hidden by wreaths, crowns and memorial marble tablets, which have overflowed on to the staircase outside Cards and bouquets cover the tables and flowers are showered on the bed

SONS OF STATESMEN.

One of Secretary Bayard's sons is secretary of the territory of Arizona, where he was appointed, without his father's knowledge, through the influence of ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia.

Gen Logan's son is in the real estate business in Washington, and is said to be doing well He was a cadet at West Point two years ago, but got into trouble and resigned to escape expulsion

Senator Conger has two sons, one of whom has been postmaster of Washington for three years The senator's other son is the clerk of the senate postoffice committee, of which the senator is chairman

One of the prettiest sights to be seen in Washington is Senator Gorman and his little son of 12 walking down Pennsylvania avenue hand in hand They are almost inseparable, and when the father is the son will be also

The son of Mr B A Carter, minister from the Sandwich Islands, is a member of the Yale football eleven, and at some of the games several of Mr Carter's friends in the diplomatic corps have gone to see the young man play

SOME SEAFARING BIRDS.

The auk is a northern bird and seldom takes to the air, preferring to use the water as a means of locomotion As a consequence, its wings are dwarfed and of little use.

The frigate bird is the most thoroughgoing sea bird known Its wings are longer in comparison with its size than those of any other bird Even in the stiffest gale it flies and soars with perfect ease, and it is often seen 1 000 miles from land

The albatross is the largest sea bird known, and weighs all the way from twelve to twenty-eight pounds Its wings are of enormous length usually about eleven feet. On account of its motions and voracity it is often called by sailors the man o' war bird

The eider duck, like most arctic species, is common to both hemispheres. It breeds in great numbers in Labrador In Iceland the down of the eider duck is so valuable that the resting places are carefully guarded and the eggs and ducks are not destroyed An ounce of down from a nest is considered a good production.

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LOCAL NEWS.

little son of Ed K Clark is reported

enry Strelitz has returned from the

elebrated Lock Stitch Muslin Under- at WARNER & EDWARDS'

band of music on rollers promises to great attraction at the rink Saturday

ack Lazalere is off on a trip with his girl and the impression prevails that is married

The new Monarch Band made its first arance on the streets Thursday and ery well for the first.

Mrs Sophia Sauer, of this city, is men- d in the list of lucky applicants for ions in Ohio, published today.

Mizpah Encampment, No. 50, I. O. O. F., ported as having a very fine time at the ial banquet Wednesday evening

Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Infants' es and Short Dresses this week at WARNER & EDWARDS'

Now is the time to buy the best muslin erwear cheaper than you can make it. mine the stock at Warner & Edwards'

Our sale of Muslin Underwear com- nces Wednesday morning, Feb 2. WARNER & EDWARDS.

George B Merchant, of Mansfield, is ting his brother Jno F. Merchant, east own M A DePue accompanied him

Col Hawkins left us this morning to t Mt. Gilead in the interests of the Black mond. He will be absent a week or re.

-S. C. Constant, advance agent of the olly Pathfinders," was in the city yes- day. Mr Constant was formerly with ittle Nugget."

-An invitation is extended to the ladies Marion to examine the quality of the slin Underwear shown by Warner & lwards. Note the prices

-There were a few attempts to work the oney changing racket on our citizens last ening, but those who were tried tumbled ily and refused to become victims

-The Episcopal social was held at the sidence of Mr. and Mrs. W E. Scofield, a north West street, Thursday evening pleasant time was enjoyed as usual.

-The heavy hailstorm at an early hour hursday morning, was a genuine surprise ightning flashes and peals of thunder are ncommon at this season of the year.

-An interesting Owens letter from our pecial correspondent and regular letters rom Green Camp and Merral, arrived too ate for this issue, coming just as we go to press.

-The provisions of the Black Diamond ubscription note is given in another col- umn It will be seen that the committee has not been unmindful of Marion's in- terests.

-The Martel Oil Co, which proposes to prospect for the fluid in the eastern part of this county, held a meeting last week and arranged for making several leases and will then begin drilling.

-Huntington Herald A small collision ccurred on the C and A, near New Mad- ison, Monday morning An engine was run into the rear end of a freight train, de- molishing the caboose thereof

-The German Ball given by the Druids at City Hall Wednesday evening, is re- ported to have had a very fine affair. There was a good attendance, and that fact as- sures a pleasant time on such occasions

-Black Diamond subscriptions began Thursday and in scarcely no time at all $2000 were footed up Col Boone has an- nounced that he will give as much to Ma- rion's subscription as any one of our citi- zens will

-C W Leffler received certificates of five special premiums awarded him at the Co- lumbus Poultry Show, on Thursday The premiums amount to the value of $25, be- sides the advertisement given his yards by the great scoop his exhibit made

-You may be prejudiced against ready made underwear, but is you will examine the goods that we are showing this week you will find them superior in every way to any you have ever bought. WARNER & EDWARDS.

-Rabbi F W Jesselson, of Columbus, will give a lecture on "The Life of the Great Lawgiver in Israel," at the City Hall in this city on Thursday evening, February 10 The proceeds are for the benefit of his congregation in Columbus Admission, 25 cents

-An infant son of G W Bowers, died Friday, aged about three months. The child had only been suffering with the chicken pox, but was taken with spasms and died before relief could be successfully administered The funeral took place Friday afternoon from the home of the par- ents on north East street at two o'clock.

-Among the incorporations announced in the State Journal this morning is an in- crease of capital from four and a half mil- lions to seven and a half millions for the Pittsburg, Marion and Chicago railway Thus are we again emphatically reminded that the Negley project is not yet dead, and we are told that representatives of the road will soon visit the city

-Mrs Howard Whitby, whose illness at Mt Gilead we have already noticed died Thursday afternoon at her father's home in that city She seemed perfectly able to move from Marion to Mt Gilead last week but her health has been feeble for some time, suffering with typhoid fever The bereaved husband and motherless children have the sympathy of this community The funeral is announced to occur Saturday at 2 o'clock.

-Rentfrow's Musical Comedy Co, the celebrated jolly Pathfinders larger and finer then ever, with their own special scenery, calcium settngs etc, carrying their Renowned Challenged Drilled Uni- formed Silver Band and Metropolitan Or- chestra, and to appear here in their New Comedy C O D, next Friday evening, Feb 11th, one night only Reserved seats now on sale at the usual place General admission 50c No extra charge to reserve. Watch for their band in parade and see them drill.

-J. S. Dudley has been down sick for three or four days, but is now convalescing nicely.

-A number of Marion Masons went to Dayton today—some to take degrees, others to witness the work. Among the party were Julius Strellitz, P. Dombaugh, Harry Dombaugh, G S. McGuire, Wm. Fies, R O Hopkins, Chas. Lederman and B W Fisher.

-Marion Commandery, K of T, per- formed degree work Thursday evening and was visited by brethren from Galion, Crest- line, Shelby and Mansfield. A banquet was served at Hotel Marion. Messrs Shea, Alsop, Burt and Hays were among the Galion visitors

-The advent of the muddy period brings out the small boy and his marbles in great force. The season was most auspiciously opened last week by several games in dif- ferent parts of the city Ten-year-old Young America, with his knees in a mud puddle and blowing the numbness out of his thumb and fore finger, while he casts an avaricious look at two marbles in the ring, may be seen now on any of these thawing February days. The blunt of all these engagements falls on the mothers who patch the clothes.

-Rev A. N Craft, pastor of Wesley Chapel M E. church in Columbus, O, thus speakes of Rabbi Jesselson Permit me to introduce my valued friend, Rev F W Jesselson, pastor of the Jewish congrega tion in this city. I have been intimately acquainted with him for years and have learned to value him very highly for his ability and nobility of character He de- livered a lecture in the church of which I am pastor, in Columbus, which was highly appreciated. The address delivered by him before the Pastors' Union of this city, was able and eloquent It is a pleasure to listen to him His hearers were always instructed and entertained

-Mt Gilead Register The North Cen tral Ohio Teachers' association was in ses sion at Caledonia on last Saturday. The attendance was very good and the exercises interesting and instructive. Supt M Manly, of Galion, occupied the morning hour in a very fine lecture on "Geography in His- tory," in which he presented very valuable thoughts concerning climate influence up- on civilization. After a discussion of the subject by S Ramer, F. S. Robinson, J H Snyder and others, the teachers adjourned to the townhall. The part of the exercises at that place were relished by all, for, through the hospitality of the Caledonia people, as fine a dinner as the ladies of any town could well prepare had been provided In the afternoon, "The Base of Our System of Numbers" was the first subject present- ed, by F. S. Robinson, and discussed by Supt. A G Crouse, of Marion, and Supt M Manly. M W. Spear, of Mt Gilead, then read an instructive paper on "The History of Words" Supt. Crouse then took up the subject of "School Discipline," and lead the teachers into an animated discussion that must have been profitable to all The next meeting will be held at Creatline in April

Marion County Medical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the M C. M. Society was held in the commission ers' rooms at the court house on Tuesday

The regular business having been attend ed to, the revision of the constitution and by-laws occupied the next half hour

The interesting features of the meeting was the production of a paper on "Diph theria," by Dr F W Thomas, which elaborated the subject rather fully, and elicited lengthy discussions The subject is one always full of interest to the pro- fession and to the public generally The plans of treatment discussed, and the opin- ions expressed generally coincided with those expressed by the author One point was raised which may be of interest to the general reader. It has been reported that diphtheria has prevailed rather extensively in our community for some time, as from thirty-seven to seventy five per cent of the cases are fatal in epidemics of diphtheria, it is probable that many of the cases pro nounced to be diphtheria are merely ca tarrhal forms of sore throat, tonsilitis etc, as very few deaths have been reported from this cause

The meeting was altogether one of the most interesting in the history of the socie- ty

The members present were Drs Davis, McConnell, Bowdish, Weeks, Denman, Crane, Hamilton, Thomas and Uhler. The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock

Much Ado About Nothing.

[Caledonia Argus]

'Squire Kelly had a three days' court last week, which drew the attention of nearly everybody in this community.

Edward Keller, supervisor of road dis- trict No 3, Claridon township, brought ac tion against Robert Burt to recover $4.67 for a road work receipt that said Keller had given the said Burt. Burt claimed to Kel ler that he had performed a certain amount of work on the public roads, whereupon Keller gave him a receipt without going to look at the work Upon looking at the work and consulting the trustees of the township, Keller became dissatisfied and wanted the receipt returned or the value thereof, which Burt refused to give. After being out five hours the jury returned a verdict in favor of Mr Keller.

C F. Garberson and D R Crissinger represented the plaintiff, and M B Chase reasoned for the defendant. Each attorney put forth his best argument in behalf of his client and the jury, as a matter of course, swallowed it all

This trial lasted longer than any other trial ever heard in this place.

Interesting Railroad Figures

Mr F H B Beale furnishes us some in- teresting figures relating to the N Y, P and O business for Marion Station Dur- ing 1886 the total tonnage credited Marion Station was 1 274,743 223 tons an average of 106,228 352 tons per month The money earnings on the same road credited to Marion Station was $1 666 354 44, an average of $138 862 87 per month These are enormous figures even though it includes the freight received from other roads at this point, for all such is given as Marion business

Since last March the C and A and N Y, P and O have been making daily settle- ments, and Mr Beale's bank account as agent of the latter has aggregated almost $100,000 per month

CALMLY CONSIDERING

Is What the Council is Doing With the Waterworks Matter.—A Decision Will Probably Be Reached Next Monday

Council went into regular session on Wed- nesday evening and soon began the consid eration of the question of waterworks. There were six companies represented and the reading of propositions consumed so much time that Wednesday night and Thursday forenoon were thus taken up by Clerk Clark reading himself hoarse on the proposed ordinances

On Thursday afternoon the council went into executive session and began an investi- gation of each proposition The advantag es of the various plans, and the cheapness of the city and private rentals are being considered now by the committee, which will report to an adjourned session next Monday night

The companies represented are The Holly Manufacturing Co, of Lockport, N Y; Samuel R Bullock & Co, of New York, Turner, Clark & Rawson of Boston Mass, A L Johnson & Co, of Muncie, Ind, The American Waterworks and Guarantee Co, of Muncie, Ind, and Mof- fat, Hodge & Clark, of Watertown, N Y

LaRue.

We have a soft time here Thursday the 3d, according to a prediction published more than a month ago, a general storm was to pass over the country Thunder and rain has come

Wednesday was ground hog day He didn't see his shadow here

The weather is very unpleasant and La Rue is quiet and dull However, from re ports to me, sickness is increasing, and of course doctors' business, too

No deaths in this vicinity since my last, except a small child, don't know what was the matter

The pressure seems to be on Dr Sawyer I suppose his patrons are having the blunt of sickness I have heard of but few bad cases If this kind of weather continues long, sickness will increase and develope a worse type Parents should endeavor to keep their children well clad and unexposed as much as possible These protracted meetings will add more or less to the sick list Colds, coughs and sore throats will be the prevailing complaint Common sense, cure and domestic treatment will cure nearly all cases and the doctor bill will be light

We learn that J F Marsh lost a valuable colt this week Don't know the cause of its death I hear of more diseases among horses than common

Thus far sheep have wintered well out here

Rev. Parlette is continuing his meetings

John Vanorsdall is preparing to build a business room, and part of the lumber is delivered

A Dr Walker, an eclectric physician, is here, and pretends to want an office

B F Sager informs us that that he will not be a candidate for a third term for I P He thinks two terms is enough for him, as he has a farm to look after

Les Clellan says he has lost three sheep out of five hundred, that one of those died in a fit—was studying too hard probably

J. J Hopkins has a sore hand and is using domestic treatment His father has been more or less lame in one leg all winter We don't hear of any new speculations likely to come up here soon We have gas enough and a creamery

Feb 3, 87 C

A Free Baptist Entertainment

Notwithstanding the inclement weather of last Wednesday evening, the vestry room of the Free Baptist church was well filled with a highly appreciative audience to en joy the first entertainment of the season offered free to all, by the Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor

The entertainment was both musical and literary The music consisted of vocal and instrumental numbers The most note- worthy of the vocal was a song rendered in fine style by Miss Maggie Rayl Of the instrumental, an organ solo by Miss Carrie Winnick, fully sustained the well merited reputation of the Baptist organist as an ac- complished performer A violin solo with organ accompaniment, by Miss Kate Howe, was received with marked applause.

The literary portion of the entertainment consisted of recitations and readings Miss Louise Cunningham read a highly enter taining paper on "Knives and Forks" Miss Clyde Huggins, a very attractive reader gave the 'Charcoal Man" and 'Asleep at the Switch" Miss Susie Langley who certainly exhibited much talent, recited the "Valentine" Mr Lawrence Idleman the already acknowledged humorous reader created roars of laughter with "Too Utterly Utter," and "The Dutchman's Telephone"

The entertainment was an exceedingly pleasant affair and reflects great credit upon the Society of Christian Endeavor

Quarterly Meeting.

The second quarterly meeting of the M E church for the present conference will be held Saturday and Sunday next

Opening sermon, Saturday, 2 30 p m

Sermon and prayer service 7 p m

Sabbath School, Sunday, 9 30 a m

Public preaching, 11 a m followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper

Love feast, 6 p m

Public preaching, 7 p m

Quarterly conference Monday morning

Rev Mr Belt, the presiding elder, will be present

The public are cordially invited to attend any or all of these services

A C BARNES Pastor

Jewelry at Cost

G W Bowers, proprietor of the Boston Fair proposes to remain in Marion and de sires it to be known that he cleans watches or clocks for 75 cents, puts in main spring for $1, and does other repairing proportion- ately cheap

He wants it known, too that he desires to close out his stock of jewelry and invest its worth in another class of goods To do this he proposes to close out his stock of gold and silver watches cuff buttons, pins of all kinds gold rings chains, clocks and cutlery at or less than what they cost him

It is a bona fide cash cost sale and you can get some great bargains by calling on him, in Conrad block north Main street

Yes, They Have

Lots of that nice Massillon coal at Prendergasts.

LADIES MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

In connection with our **special sale of** Domestics we place on sale Wednesday morning February 2d, an entirely new stock of

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

In the latest style, made on a lock stitch machine, of the best muslin, trimmed with fine Embroidery, Torchon or Florentine Lace, goods that we can recommend in every way Ladies are invited to look through the stock

WARNER & EDWARDS.

Cochranton.

Our little hamlet is still the same little brilliant gem. We have no trouble about saloons or the Dow law, but you can enjoy a good cigar at either of our stores, where you can hear a good story and plenty of original jokes, causing loud peals of laugh- ter, which proves all are happy and joyful.

Since we lost our good sleighing and the roads are so very muddy, accompanied by very changeable and disagreeable weather, the most of our men and boys have been compelled to lay idle It will be a good thing for the teams, as they were worked very hard during the time we had good roads

Jack Potter has convalesced, and he now moves around as if he had never been sick He suffered much for three months, but now he seems, to the great satisfaction of our town's folk, to be all right. Live long and happy, Uncle Jack

Mrs Jacob Shultz, who has been sick for some time with general debility and a se- vere liver complaint, had a change for the better during the few pleasant days last week and remained in improved health for a few days, but last Monday she took a re- lapse, which startled her family and friends Two doctors were called, but at last accounts she was very little better It is hoped by all that she will speedily re- cover

Robert Smith has been under the weath- er, troubled with his heart and suffering with rheumatism

Our respected fellow citizen and friend, Wm Robertson, will move to Marion in the spring, where he will enter into busi- ness We are losing a generous, social, christian gentleman, and Marion people will find him just as your correspondent recommends him

Our schools are doing nicely.

Our band is getting on splendidly.

The members of the M E church are talking of having a fine supper on Tuesday, Feb 8 They expect a jolly good time

Feb 3, 87 GUARD.

Probate Court.

Jacob Firstenberger was appointed ad- ministrator of the estate of Dan'l Firsten- berger, deceased.

John W Smith, administrator of the es- tate of Narcessa Smith, filed first and final account

James Jacoby, executor of the will of Robt Dunt, filed first and final account.

John McElvy, guardian of Sarah E Burke filed final account

Caleb Kries was appointed administrator of the estate of Joseph Kries, deceased

Will of Margaret Watkins proven and admitted to probate

Lobris L Johnston and Elmina O. Court have been licensed to marry.

J H Gruber, administrator of estate of I B Gruber, deceased, filed application for an order to sell personal property at private sale Order issued

John J Smith, administrator of the es- tate of Josiah Boyse, filed inventory and appraisment, and application to sell per- sonal property at private sale Order is- sued.

P G Harvey and W C Rapp, adminis trators of the estate of Francis Campbell, filed inventory and appraisment.

Hearing of application of A H Kling, assignee of Sam'l L Rayl, to sell real estate at less than appraisment value Order is- sued, and report of sale returned.

Agosta.

Our village is very quiet at present

Our factory is closed for an indefinite time and consequently there are a great many idle The receiver, Mr. Ira Uhler, of Marion, was here Monday looking after matters pertaining to the factory He is not quite willing to accept the undertaking, we are informed

John Grubb moved his house Tuesday. A little cold for such work Hill & Boner, of LaRue, did the work

Mrs Price and Miss Hendrick, of Ridge- way were visiting Ed Horton, of our city, several days

There is a phrenologist stopping at the hotel, feeling the bumps He claims that I J Bishop would make a good preacher, but the people would have no confidence in in him.

Rev Tom Campbell is having good suc- cess in his revival, there being quite a num ber of accessions to the church

AGOSTA, Feb 4, 87 J.

Farm For Sale

One of the choicest farms in Morrow county, consisting of 185 acres, is now of fered for sale It is situated just east of Blooming Grove, is well improved, has two dwelling houses and two barns, plenty of timber and water Can be purchased at $70 per acre, with $5000 cash down, and the rest in payments to suit the purchaser Address, Mary A Harding, Corsica, O

SHERIFF'S SALE.

POWELL & RICKETS ET AL,

vs.

J MAYER & CO ET AL

In Court of Common Pleas Franklin county, O.

BY virtue of execution issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County Ohio and to me directed and delivered in the above entitled cause I will offer for sale at Public Auction and private sale at the Room formerly oc cupied by J Mayer & Co in Marion County, Ohio on Wednesday February 9th A D, 1887, at the hour of one o'clock P M of said day, the follow- ing described personal property of J Mayer & Co, to wit

The entire stock of groceries and provisions, glassware, woodenware, wall paper stock, notions, syrup cans, tin, confectionary teas coffees and furniture and fixtures also, show cases tobacco cases and all other property now in Room of Room Main street, belonging to J Mayer & Co also one street lamp and one delivery wagon

Terms of Sale Cash in hand, sale to continue from day to day until judgments are satisfied, or the property disposed of

Dated at Marion Ohio this 28th, day of January A D, 1887

F C BEE, Sheriff Marion County, O

POWELL & RICKETTS Plaintiff's Att'ys.

ACKNOWLEDGED!

The time is not long since competition boasted that our adherence to the strictly cash system was an advertising dodge; now they adopt it themselves. No better endorsment could be wished. The cash plan is the bargain-maker for the buyer, and just now we are offering greater bargains in boots and shoes than ever before, and we'll tell you why:

-:-THE REASON.-:-

We scarcely need argue the matter to convince a thinking person of our reasons for offering unusual bargains now. Everyone knows that boot and shoe trade is governed by seasons like all others; we can not sell Fall or Winter goods in Spring or Summer. The time is fast approaching when our Spring stock will arrive, and we prefer the space and money that we have in these goods to carrying over to another season and then be compelled to sell at a still greater sacrifice. Come and be convinced.

Tristram & Young,

The Pioneer Strictly Cash Boot and Sheo Men.

BLACK DIAMOND

CONDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTION NOTE WHICH MARION CITIZENS SIGN

1887.

. . . ains of cars can . . . eby promise and . . . and assigns, the . . . DOLLARS; . . . so constructed, . . . as now surveyed . . . purposes within . . . onal notes) made . . . ors or assigns, at . . . ured by said Rail-

MARION, OHIO, ...

In consideration of the construction of THE ZANESVILLE, MT. VERNON AND MARION RAILWAY, so that trains of c pass over it, in a continuous line from Marion, Marion county, Ohio, to Fredericktown, Knox county, Ohio, ...hereby pro agree to pay to THE ZANESVILLE, MT. VERNON AND MARION RAILWAY COMPANY, its successors and ass sum of . . . . . Dollars;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That this Conditional Note is null and void unless the said Railway shall have been so con as aforesaid, on or before the 31st day of December, 1888, and on a line no further south than the most northerly line through Sec. 28, Tp 5 S. R. 15 E, eastward from the C. C. C. and I. R. R., and no land to be condemned for railroad purposes within said Sec 28, south of said limited line.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that an amount of money not less than equal to the donations (as evidenced by the conditional note by the citizens of said Marion, Ohio, and its vicinity, shall be expended by the said Railway Company, its successors or as way Company.

THE LITTLE PEOPLE.

A 5-year-old boy returned from his first day at school not quite satisfied with his teacher "Why," he said, "she kept asking questions all the time She even asked how many two and two are"—Courier Journal

Annie G has been punished for crying over two broken dolls "Oh yes, mamma," she moaned, "you can punish me if you like, but I've had a terrible affliction, losing both my children in one day, and I'm bound to cry If I was to die (reproachfully) you could cry without being disturbed!"—Courier Journal.

A mother had reproved her little girl for being so clumsy as to drop a dish, and the little girl, after a thoughtful silence, said "Mamma, can't you write with your left hand?" "I could if I were left handed, but I'm not." "Well," said the little girl, "I guess little children are left handed all over." New York Sun.

It was a little newly arrived sister that nurse held in her arms and 7 year-old Robbie stood jealously inspecting her To his mind she looked smaller and less attractive than any little sister of the other boys that he could remember, and he felt a keen thrill of disappointment. So he put his hands deep in his pockets like papa, wrinkled up his nose, and regarding the new acquisition savagely, said "Well, I call that pretty near a fail ure!"—Detroit Free Press.

"Tum, mamma, leth's do down to thup per," said a little Oil City toddler to her mother, one morning recently "Why, we don't have supper in the morning," replied the mother "Den leth's do down to dinner," urged the little one. "But we don't have din- ner in the morning," corrected the mother "Well, den, leth's do down, anyway," pleaded the child. "But try to think what meal we have in the morning," urged mamma. "I know now," said the toddler, brightening up "What meal do we have in the morning?" "Oat meal. Tum on, leth's do"—Oil City Blizzard

There is a family uptown in which the young daughter and the father are hand in glove He is literary, and learned, and in- tellectual, and he is inoculating the little girl with the highest views on literature and art The two hold long discussions on very serious subjects, and the mother sits by and listens The child is very young, but she has noticed that her mother does not interfere with these discussions Doubts, indeed, have filled her mind as to her mother's education The other day she came up and asked her mother some very abstruse questions. "I can't tell you dear You must ask your papa." "Oh, I know papa knows all about it, but I only wanted to see if you knew any thing."—San Francisco Chronicle

Administrators' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under- signed have been duly appointed and qualified as administrators of the estate of Jonathan Myers, late of Marion county, Ohio, deceased

G. N. MYERS,
R. J. MYERS.

33-13]

SPORTING AND ATHLETIC.

Myers has arrived in Australia.

Tommy Warren thinks of returning west.

Peter McCoy is to make a match with Patsy Gallagher

Charles Rowell is to run and walk six days against a bicycle in England. He will have to beat his record to win.

The next great event to be decided is the battle for the 123 pounds championship be- tween Johnnie Farrell and Ike Weir, the Bel- fast Spider It is understood that the battle will be fought without the presence of prying reporters

The Prince of Wales is in possession of a sacred relic Having expressed a desire to have the pair of spurs worn by Fred Archer when he rode Ormonde in his last race at Newmarket, the executors have sent them to him, with the saddle used on the occasion.

"Sporting dishes" are much favored now at Parisian suppers and receptions. Cold viands, such as galantines, savory jellies, etc, are molded into the shape of trophies of the chase the two favorites being a young fox standing among grass and bracken, with a holly bush at the back, and a lion's head springing from a mass of prickly aloes. A tiny banner of the host's colors is stuck in the head

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Wash the mica of stove doors with salt and vinegar

Nervous headaches can be speedily relieved by washing the head thoroughly in weak soda water and drying thoroughly

Turpentine, given in teaspoonful doses every eight hours in milk or coffee, is pro nounced a cure for diphtheria It surely is simple enough

To wash silk handkerchiefs, soak them first in cold salt and water for ten minutes or longer, then wash out in the same water, and iron immediately

To test the ventilation of a room, send up small toy balloons, which will settle in corners where the ventilation is imperfect, from which they cannot be driven out by any possible regular ventilation

An old hunter says. It is no easy matter to kill a deer when it is running, for you almost always shoot too high When a deer is op posite to you, if you whistle or make an un- usual sound their great sense of curiosity will frequently cause them to stop, and then is the time to shoot.

SOME MORE OLD PEOPLE.

Mrs Ellen Lucy, of Oshkosh, is a vigorous old lady of 100

Mrs Eunice Darling, of Hersey, Me., al- though 101 years of age, manages to knit a pair of socks daily, besides attending to house- hold duties.

Magdalene Ponza, who lives in Vienna, is the oldest of the Emperor Francis Joseph's subjects On Christmas eve last she entered upon her 112th year She was born in Wit- tingaw, Bohemia, in 1775, when Maria The- resa sat on the Austrian throne

Mrs. Clarissa Davenport Raymond died in Walton, Conn, the other day, aged 104 years, 8 months and 25 days. Her husband died in 1814 She was the oldest person in Connecti cut. She has many descendants, including a number of great-great-grandchildren. Until she was past 100 she read ordinary type easily, and still later surprised all who knew her by the promptness and accuracy of her recollection

AFTERNOON GOSSIP.

"Piscatoral patties" is the latest for codfish balls made from halibut

"Old pink" is a new name for "ashes of roses," which is once more a fashionable tint.

Old Holland mantel clocks of china, al though antique, are new for household deco ration

The fashionable hostess now draws the line at cigarette smoking up stairs during the progress of the party

The Prince of Wales fan, consisting of five ostrich plumes arranged in a tuft like the crest borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England, is the high novelty in full dress fans this season

COLLEGE TALK.

There are now about fifteen journals pub- lished by college students

The oldest institution of the Lutheran church in America is Hartwick seminary, near Cooperstown, N. Y

The athletic director at Yale is conducting measurements of all the students. The phy- sical showing is reported to be good

Professor Edward Olney, of the university of Michigan, whose death was announced re cently, was one of the ablest mathematicians in the country

The baseball nine of the University of Pennsylvania will make determined efforts this year to gain admittance to the Inter- collegiate league

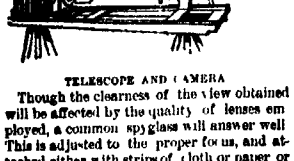
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

INTERESTING ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY IN GEORGIA

Ingenious Contrivance for Detecting Fire Damp—Telescopic Photography Provides Amusement for Amateurs and a New Method for Practical Purposes

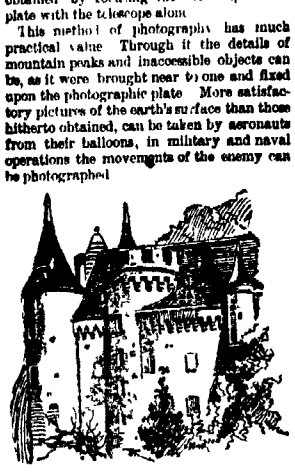
A new method of amusement for the numerous and increasing class of amateur photographers is provided in telescopic photography, which is also susceptible of employment for many practical purposes The first of the accompanying cuts, taken from La Nature, shows the arrangement of a telescopic camera



TELESCOPE AND CAMERA

Though the clearness of the view obtained will be affected by the quality of lenses employed, a common spy glass will answer well This is adjusted to the proper focus, and attached either with strips of cloth or paper or with a brass screw joint, to the objective of the camera By drawing out the camera the photograph is made larger, but the increased size is obtained at a sacrifice of clearness and sharpness of definition With a very superior instrument the camera lenses may even be dispensed with, and satisfactory results obtained by focusing the view upon the plate with the telescope alone

This method of photography has much practical value Through it the details of mountain peaks and inaccessible objects can be, as it were brought near to one and fixed upon the photographic plate More satisfactory pictures of the earth's surface than those hitherto obtained, can be taken by aeronauts from their balloons, in military and naval operations the movements of the enemy can be photographed



VIEW OF CASTLE TURRETS

The second illustration given is a copy from a photograph made by a French amateur, of the turrets of an old castle in Savoy, at a distance of three quarters of a mile, with ninety seconds exposure

Significance of Tattooing

According to a recent report of the Vienna Anthropological society, Dr M Halberlandt does not believe that tattooing was at first intended merely as an ornament. He attributes it to a religious significance, the figures described on the skin having some reference to the totemic or ancestral god of the clan, and serving as a protection to the wearer In latter days, when this meaning had faded, the figure became a mere style of personal decoration Dr Halberlandt draws a distinction between tattooing, in which the figures are delineated by inserting a fine pointed instrument repeatedly into the skin, and what he calls, from an Australian word, the manka, in which process the lines are scratched or cut, and the coloring matter rubbed in. This distinction he maintains as important as an ethnological criterion

Archæological Discovery

Mr J W Walker is credited with having discovered, on the south side of Pine mountain, Georgia, nearly 200 feet above the famous Corundum mine, a site where the ancient inhabitants of that region manufactured their talc vessels for cooking Undoubted evidences appear of the use of stone implements in the work. The vessels were blocked out and hollowed before being broken from the ledge Many of the remaining fragments are honeycombed by exposure. Similar phenomena are familiar elsewhere to archæologists, in instance of which may be cited quarries in southern California, also several sites in the District of Columbia.

Detection of Fire Damp in Mines

Most of the ingenious contrivances that have been introduced from time to time for the prompt detection of fire damp in mines have been of a somewhat complicated nature The latest of these brought to notice however, is described as so simple in principle and construction as to excite wonder at its not having been thought of before. An India rubber ball, with a hole in it, is squeezed flat in the hand and held in the place suspected of fire damp while released, and allowed to suck in a sample of the air the ball is then directed toward a safety lamp and again squeezed, when the telltale blue flame shows if it contains any inflammable vapor

Stopping the Action of the Heart

Physicians and others interested in such matters, will doubtless remember the case of the late Dr Groux, of Brooklyn, who claimed to have the power of stopping the action of the heart at pleasure And now Dr Lydston, of Chicago, in a note to The American Practitioner and News, asserts that he possesses the same power, and that he has demonstrated it to members of the medical profession

Gases from Indigested Food

In a recent number of Science reference was made to a remarkable case in which the breath of an individual or rather the eructations from his stomach took fire when brought in contact with a lighted match This case which was reported in The Medical Record has called forth communications from physicians that make it appear the phenomenon is not so rare as was at first supposed In one case of disordered digestion the patient emitted inflammable gas from the mouth which, upon analysis was found to be largely composed of marsh gas In another case the gas was sulphuretted hydrogen A case is reported in The British Medical Journal, in which, while blowing out a match the patient's breath caught fire with a noise like the report of a pistol which was loud enough to awaken his wife One evening while a confirmed dyspeptic was lighting his pipe an eructation of gas from his stomach occurred and the gas ignited turned his mustache and lips

In Ewald's book on indigestion the analysis of the gas in one of these cases was carbonic acid, 20 57, hydrogen 30 57 sulphuretted hydrogen, 10 75, oxygen 0 marsh gas 34 03, nitrogen 41 8, sulphuretted hydrogen a trace The origin of these gases is undoubtedly the undigested food, which in these cases undergoes putrefaction

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Up Stairs, Down Stairs, in Kitchen and in the Lady's Parlor.

Numbered with popular window draperies are the various styles of Madras goods. The beauty and variety of these fabrics would surprise those who have not had an opportunity to examine a choice assortment Some of the colors are exquisitely blended, being as soft and artistic as those in an old India shawl The more elegant styles come with lace borders These fabrics are fashionably employed in wide, long curtains that hang from poles, to which they are attached by rings These curtains may hang straight or be looped back upon either side of the window A good plan is to allow them to hang straight until the newness and accompanying stiffness has worn off and then loop back with ribbons or other contrivance

The prevailing tints in these Madras fabrics are dull soft shades of blue, red, olive and rose Considerable yellow occurs also red and olive are also set active some blue and bronze When a piece of the genuine Madras goods is beyond the reach of the housewife, she may have recourse to a large assortment of imitation goods that sell at popular prices, but are all the same, attractive materials

Frogs as Food

The squeamishness existing in this country in regard to eating frogs is gradually decreasing, and these are found in the markets of all our leading cities. In the United States only the hind legs are eaten but in France and southern Europe, where they are used in large quantities, the whole animal is consumed The frog, while widely distributed over the world, is nowhere more abundant than in this country, and there is no reason therefore why it should not become a popular article of food. Frog's legs are regarded by epicures as more delicate than spring chicken and with a flavor equal to brook trout. They are good either broiled, fried, baked or stewed

Attractive Straw Baskets.

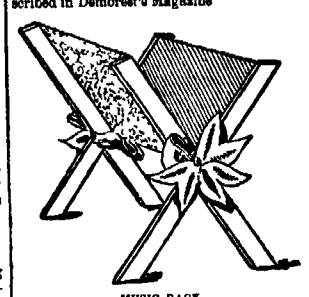
Straw baskets, even those that are quite homely and common, may be made attractive and suitable for many convenient purposes, as follows. First paint them in flat color or, if preferred, gild or bronze them, then line with silk or satin. Yellow is a favorite color for lining, and ribbon bows of the same are tied on the handles as a finish. The different braids of the basket are often painted or gilded in different tints with good effect. A very pretty work basket is made by lining a shallow woven basket with any gay color of French percale The stuff is brought over in a full puff on the outside. Inside are pockets for thread, a small needle book, thimble case, etc

Paper for Cleaning Purposes.

After a stove has been blackened it can be kept bright and clean a long time by rubbing it over with old newspapers every morning Rubbing with paper is also an easy way of polishing up the outside of the tea kettle, coffee pot and tinware generally For cleaning mirrors, windows, lamp chimneys and the like paper is the next best material to chamois skin, with which housekeepers in the country are seldom provided

A Home Made Music Rack.

An attractive and useful music rack may be made at home of an ordinary saw buck or saw horse, as it is variously termed The accompanying cut represents one which is described in Demorest's Magazine



MUSIC RACK.

After being made perfectly smooth, if not gilded or ebonized. The ebonizing material comes in liquid form, is put on with a brush and then rubbed smooth with a piece of coarse flannel Two coats treated in this way give a beautiful finish. A piece of pasteboard is folded together and cut to fit the top, and is covered on one side with satin, on the other with plush, the edges of each end are turned in and overhanded together, and a plush cord is sewed on the edge. Tack the pasteboard in place and tie a broad satin ribbon in a bow on each side where the pieces cross. Small casters are fastened on the legs, so it can be moved about the room easily

Hominy Cakes

Hominy, as most people know, affords at one and the same time, a cheap and healthful dish Cold hominy left from breakfast one morning, may be utilized the next in cakes Mix with cold hominy an equal quantity of wheat flour until perfectly smooth, add a teaspoonful of salt, and thin off with butter milk, into part of which a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved, when of the consistency of corn cakes, add a dessertspoonful of melted butter, and bake as usual.

If desired, cold hominy can be made into griddle cakes. To one quart of sweet milk put two cups of boiled hominy, two eggs, beaten a little, throw in a sprinkling of salt, and thicken with wheat flour, having first sifted in a dessertspoonful of baking powder If the hominy be cold, warm the milk, and rub the hominy into it before putting in the flour

Seasoning Glass and China Ware.

To season glass and china ware to sudden changes of temperature, so that it will remain sound after exposure to sudden heat and cold, is best done by placing the articles in cold water, which must gradually be brought to the boiling point and then allowed to cool very slowly, taking several hours to do it The commoner the material the more care in this respect is required

Crumbs From a Rich Man's Table

Oranges filled with orange jelly

Ice cream molded in form of the lobster and terrapin or a little pig with a lemon in its mouth

Water in silver pitchers with great open mouths after the pattern of the famous Elliott pitcher

Claret in rock crystal jugs with silver tops and handles

Floral decorations in cameo glass vases or cut glass bowls.

Silver tongs with which to eat grapes.

Silver candlesticks and candelabra in English or colonial styles for the accommodation of the wax candles that illuminate the festive board.

After dinner coffee specus decorated with colored enamel designs and having gold lined bowls.

According to the latest estimate eleven American maidens are now engaged to marry foreign titles

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

SIMPLE BUT PLEASING STYLES OF DRESS FOR GIRLS

Fashions of Recent Introduction in the World of Society—Decorative Ribbon Bows and Lace and Flower Ornaments for the Coiffure—Kid Gloves.

Pretty ribbon bows are meeting with favor among ornaments to be worn in the hair, and two attractive styles of these, shown in the accompanying cut, are described in Harper's Bazar

BOWS FOR THE HAIR.

The bow at the top is composed of ribbon in two colors, red and blue Six loops of red ribbon, the middle two five inches long and the outer ones somewhat shorter, are strapped closely together and fastened under a small shell comb, and a small bow of red edged blue ribbon is fastened upon the comb The lower bow is composed of notched ends of salmon pink ribbon and three salmon pink roses The roses are surrounded with white lace, half a yard of five inch trimming lace being used for the purpose, and the lace and ribbon are both fastened on a foundation back three inches long and an inch and a half wide. A small shell comb is thrust through the knot of the ribbon

Dresses for Girls.

The fashion of distinctive, simple styles of dress for girls grows more and more in favor For those under 8 years of age the quaint Gretchen dresses with short waist and long skirts combine all the good points of the old favorite Gabrielle, but give greater opportunity for picturesque effects, and are therefore not likely to lose their popularity for a long time to come. A modification of the round waist and guimpe neck, characteristic of this style, consists of fan-shaped pieces inserted back and front the full length of the waist, and composed of contrasting material laid in fine plaits turned toward the middle Some of the guimpe effects are in yoke shape, others narrow and square, and others still are V shaped, reaching about a third of the way to the waist Round shapes, some about the depth of an ordinary turndown collar and others reaching quite deep, both back and front, are also used

For girls of all ages a preference is given this season to box plaited skirts, the plaits being either single, double or triple. Smaller plaits of a different material are frequently introduced into the skirt, such as cashmere with serge or mixed goods, and surah with cashmere As drapery for girls not over 12 years old, sash arrangements appear to predominate

Children under 4 years old wear skirts reaching to the ankles. This length is gradually shortened until for girls of 8 or 10 years the skirt reaches just below the knees, while for misses of 12 it is half way between knee and boot tops, and for those of 14 it touches the top of the boots.

Vests and vest effects and cutaway jackets are very becoming to girls of 10 years and upward and are in great favor

Kid Gloves.

It is a well known fact that only a small per centage of the so-called "kid gloves" are made of kid The demand for gloves is much in excess of the supply of genuine kid skins, and a substitute is found in the lamb skin which makes an excellent grade of gloves.

Of late years several kid glove factories have been started in the neighborhood of New York city, and the manufacture of gloves has been carried on in a small way There has been no attempt to compete with the French glove makers, who easily lead the world, but a fair grade of glove has been turned out, selling well and comparing favorably with imported goods. In all the branches of glove making here a high degree of skill is required, and the workmen here generally learn their trade in Europe.

Why French gloves should take the lead is hard to tell The same materials are used as in other countries, and the workmen are not over-expert, but the French glove excels in elasticity, and 'gives" when pressure is put on it by the hand, without getting out of shape this country takes the lead in dogskin, buckskin and doeskin gloves

As regards the fashion in kid gloves wide license is given Ladies may wear either the dressed or undressed kid, as best suits their own tastes All mode colors are in style, though tans, browns and grays are leading shades. A four button glove, with or without stitching on the back represents a popular style, the stitched backs being however considered more stylish for street wear

Latest Fashions

Numbered with newest fashions are black gros grain wraps, lined and trimmed with fur, short in the back and half long in front

Undyed sealskin sacques are the latest craze in furs

Early Egyptian coins are now made into necklaces of an odd kind—a kind that will start conversation and keep it going

Long cloaks of brightest red, trimmed with black fur, have been made fashionable in Washington by one of the legation ladies.

Dinner cloths or tray cloths are now fashionable when made of the new Irish linen with colored borders in so called peasant work

Men tailors for women are running riot on military fashions and the amount of black braid used in slashing is enormous

The Russian bang nearly straight, but slightly curled at the ends is at present the favorite arrangement for the front hair It should be very short at the sides, pointed in the middle, and should leave at least half of the forehead exposed

Some of the newest fans are of an oval shape and composed of exquisitely tinted and curled swan's feathers. The mounts are of ivory or bone tinted to match the feathers and have bows of ribbons at the handles

Skillful needle women are working panels for reception and tea gowns in applique designs of velvet on satin, buttonholed around the edge to prevent fraying A favorite design is a spray of cherries and leaves in black velvet, edged and veined with steel beads, on a background of gray or white satin Beaded trimmings, laces, gimps and passementeries are used for dress and wrap trimmings in greater profusion than ever before.

GOOD HEALTH

Practical and Timely Hints About How to Get and How to Keep It.

The great sources of mischief from eating are three—quantity, frequency, rapidity, and from these, says Hall's Journal of Health, come the horrible dyspepsias which make of human life a burden By eating fast the stomach, like a bottle being filled through a funnel, is full and overflowing before we know it But the most important reason is, the food is swallowed before time has been allowed to divide it sufficiently small pieces with the teeth, for, like ice in a tumbler of water, the smaller the bits are the sooner are they dissolved It has been seen with the naked eye that if solid food is cut up in pieces small as half a pea, it digests almost as soon, without being chewed at all, as if it had been well masticated The best plan, therefore, is for all persons to thus comminute their food, for even if it is well chewed, the comminution is no injury, while it is of very great importance in case of hurry, forgetfulness or bad teeth Cheerful conversation prevents rapid eating

It requires five hours for an ordinary meal to dissolve and pass out of the stomach, during which time this organ is incessantly at work, when it must have repose, as any other muscle or set of muscles, after such a length of effort. Hence persons should not eat within less than a five hours' interval. The heart itself is at rest more than one third of its time. The brain perishes without repose Never force food on the stomach. It is but natural that all should feel heavy when night comes, hence the folly of late and hearty dinners or suppers. Always breakfast before work or exercise

A Novel Idea About Ventilation.

The Sanitary Institute of Great Britian has discussed an interesting paper in which the writer argues that ventilation, that is, the constant change of the atmosphere, goes on more satisfactorily in a room with a low ceiling than a high one The argument is, that to have the currents of fresh air circulating only in the lower part of a room, leaving the upper portion of the air in it unaffected, is practically a much worse way of ventilating the room than, with the same movement of the air, to cut off the upper stagant portion of it by a low ceiling For the stagnant atmospheric mass under the high ceiling, although motionless, keeps actively at work under the law of the diffusion of gases, fouling the fresh currents that circulate beneath it, while with low rooms and high windows no accumulation of stagnant air can exist, the hot and foul atmospheric strata being swept constantly from the ceilings in the currents just as dust is swept from the floor by a broom.

An Erect and Graceful Carriage.

A graceful carriage of the person is very attractive, and ought to be encouraged by both sexes. An erect graceful carriage may be attained by walking with a heavy book upon the head or fastening the braids of hair to the dress so as to hold the head in the proper position, a slovenly walk and stooping figure will detract 50 per cent. from the loveliest face and most elaborate toilet, while an erect and dignified carriage may so impress the beholder as to make him believe a costume royal when it is only royally worn

Soothing Drops.

Early rising, carried to extremes, impairs the vitality I would as soon rob a child of its food or clothing as to deprive it of sleep in the morning hours when digestion is finished and dreams become sweet, says as good authority as Dr Oswald

Showering with hot water, stroking the joints and kneading the neighboring muscles gently gives relief in cases of inflamed wrist joints.

Do not whisper in the sick room but speak in a clear, low voice and with distinct enunciation

A daily bath, early rising and exercise in the open air is said to be the best remedy for a sallow complexion.

To ventilate a room with the least draught raise the window a few inches and close the opening with a piece of board. Air will pass upward into the room between the upper and lower sashes.

ETIQUETTE.

Manners and Social Usages Practiced in Polite Society.

It is at the present time a very convenient and pleasant custom for a bride to announce with her wedding cards one or more reception days during the season after her marriage on which her friends can call upon her The certainty of finding a bride at home is very pleasing On the occasion of these receptions she should not wear her wedding dress, but receive as if she had entered society as one of its members The wedding accessories are all put away, and she wears any handsome reception dress she chooses. As regards a bride wearing her wedding dress to balls or dinners after her marriage, it is perfectly correct to do so, provided she divests herself of the veil and the orange blossoms.

Over Supply is Not Hospitality.

Never overload a plate nor over supply a table. It is a vulgar hospitality At a small dinner no one should hesitate to ask for more if he desires it. It will only be considered a flattering tribute to the dish At large companies, where there is necessarily a greater variety of dishes, the most voracious appetite must be satisfied with a little of each

The French understand better than the people of any other nation how to supply a table Their small family dinners are gems of perfection There is plenty for every person, yet every morsel is eaten The flowers or plants are fresh and odoriferous the linen is a marvel of whiteness the dishes are few, but perfect of their kind

Writing Notes.

The writer of notes ought to carefully discriminate between the familiar note and the note of ceremony, and consequently should learn how to write both Custom demands that all notes written in the first person should begin with My Dear Mrs Smith, and close with the expression Yours cordially Yours with regards etc The laws of etiquette do not permit the use of numerals as 1, 2, 3, but demand that one, two three be written out in full Abbreviations are considered inelegant

A common mistake much indulged in by beginners is the confusion of the first and third persons. A note in answer to an invitation should be written in the third person, if the invitation was expressed in the third person Formal notes are usually thus written It is not considered good form to write a note on ruled paper

Breakfast at Home and Abroad

In France the first breakfast consists merely of a cup of coffee and a roll, with sometimes a little fruit. A second breakfast at 11 o'clock, is more substantial dishes being served which may be eaten with a fork

In England breakfast is a very uniform meal, the breakfast hour being at any time one chooses to be ready for it The substantial dishes are served from the sideboard where they are kept hot in chafing dishes

The American breakfast is all placed upon the table, unless oatmeal or other porridge should be served as a first course Changes of plates are also necessary when cakes requiring syrup, or when fruit is served.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

A PICTURE PUZZLE FOR CLEVER YOUNG HEADS TO SOLVE.

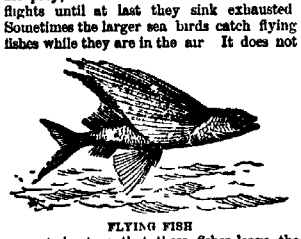
An Easy Lesson in the Pronunciation of Difficult Words—An Interesting Description of Fishes Which Possess the Power of Flying Through the Air.

Some fishes have pectoral fins, as those upon the chest are termed, so large that by means of them they are sustained in what appears a short flight through the air, and to such the name of flying fish has been given Whether these fishes really use their fins as wings is a question not yet decided. Some observers maintain that they do, though only for so long a time, of course, as the fins remain moist. Many authorities in natural history are, however, of opinion that the wings simply act like a parachute or kite, sustaining the fish after it has leaped into the air

There are more than thirty distinct species of flying fish. Two species have been occasionally seen off the British coast, one is common in the Mediterranean sea, and five have been found along our own shores, but in general they are most abundant in the warmer waters of the tropics.

The accompanying cut represents a species of this interesting fish

A flight of flying fish forms one of the most pleasant of the strange spectacles that from time to time enliven the tedium of a voyage through tropical seas. The fish swim in shoals of a dozen to a hundred or more, and whole shoals often leave the water, darting in the same direction through the air and, after descending into the water at a distance of 200 yards or more from the place where they rose, quickly renewing their flight Sometimes the dolphin pursues them, taking great leaps out of the water and gaining upon his prey, which take shorter and shorter flights until at last they sink exhausted Sometimes the larger sea birds catch flying fishes while they are in the air It does not



FLYING FISH

seem to be true that these fishes leave the water merely to escape from danger, as is sometimes supposed, but they appear, rather, to exercise their powers, like other creatures, very often from mere delight in possessing them and from the exuberance of their happiness.

Magic Money.

To make money disappear does not seem at all difficult, and neither is it when you go in for spending, or to settle old debts—always supposing you have any to settle. But this way of getting rid of money is not magic

The following trick will be of interest to our juvenile readers and, although purely sleight of hand, requires but little practice to perform it with dexterity Take a ten cent piece between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, then, by a rapid twist of the fingers, twirl the coin by the same motion that you would use to spin a top, at the same time rapidly close your hand and the coin will disappear up your coat sleeve, you can now open your hand, and, much to the astonishment of your audience, the coin will not be there

This capital and harmless trick may be varied in a hundred different ways. One good plan is to take three nickel pieces and concealing one in the palm of the left hand place the other two, one each between the thumb and forefinger of each hand, then give the coin in the right hand the twirl already described, and closing both hands quickly, the coin in the right hand will disappear up your sleeve and the left hand, on being unclosed, will be found to contain two nickels, while the one that was in the right hand will have disappeared Thus you will appear to the surprised spectators to have conjured the coin from the right hand into the left.

The Earth Worm.

It is only recently that science has come to understand fully the service which the earth worm—the humble creature which some American boys call the "angle worm," and others the "mud worm"—performs in the economy of the world

It is now known, says Youth's Companion that burrowing steadily in the earth, it does valuable work for agriculture The little holes which he makes let in the air and light to damp places, and conduct to the roots of the plants the leaf mold and surface accumulations of all sorts which these plants need for their nourishment. But more than this, the worms bring to the surface the finely powdered earth which they consume in their burrowings and scatter it over the soil.

Two earth worms, put in a glass vase eighteen inches in diameter, filled with sand, covered with dry leaves, managed first to sink the leaves entirely beneath the sand, and then to cover the sand with a thin coating of humus, or mold. All this was accomplished in six months.

One earth worm will bring to the surface about seven grains avoirdupois of earth in a day This is a very small quantity of earth but if we multiply it by fifty six thousand the average number of worms to an acre, we have more than fifty pounds of earth raised every day

From Oct. 9, 1870, to Oct. 14, 1871, the worms upon one field in England brought up eight tons of earth, and in another field sixteen tons. A field in Staffordshire is covered annually by the worms with a deposit of earth nearly a quarter of an inch in thickness.

By the slow toil of the earth worms rocks are buried in the ground and the surface of the earth is modified It is chiefly their work which has buried the ruins of dead cities under the ground.

A PICTURE PUZZLE

Dom Pedro, the Elephant.

Dom Pedro, the elephant who died not so very long ago of rheumatism in the Philadelphia Zoological gardens was a mean beast, and as cunning as mean During his latter days it was very difficult to give him medicine So the ruse was adopted of filling a scooped out apple with the remedies and feeding it with a dozen or more sound ones. The dodge worked for a while, but Dom soon found it out, and after that each apple was carefully examined, and the deceptive one always thrown out.

A Lesson in Rhyme.

The syllable 'ough" is pronounced in seven totally distinct ways. The following couplet will help to fix these different pronunciations in your mind

Though the tough cough and the hiccough plough me through,
O'er life's dark lough my course I still pursue.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Curious Queries from Every Department Answered in this Column.

A Question Answered.

Can you inform me to whom Tennyson refers in his first verse of 'In Memoriam"

'I held it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to higher things"

—Lancelot

The following reply to the above has been received·

"Tennyson in that verse in 'In Memoriam' you have quoted probably referred to Longfellow's 'Ladder of St. Augustine,' which begins with the verse,

St. Augustine, well hast thou said
That of our views we can frame
A ladder if we will but tread
Beneath our feet each deed of shame

He does not refer to this verse alone, but to the entire poem, which sings the sentiment of St Augustine in 'divers tones.' Perhaps the last verse is nearer to Tennyson's paraphrase:

We deem the irrevocable past
As wholly wasted wholly vain,
If rising on its wrecks at last
To something nobler we attain.

C F C.

Taller in the Morning.

I have often heard that a person is shorter in the evening than in the morning Can you tell me if there is any truth in it? N

It is supposed that a man is taller in the morning than in the evening by a quarter of an inch, which comes from a relaxing of the cartilages during rest.

A Familiar Quotation.

Would like to know the origin of the very familiar quotation of 'Silence gives consent.

A.

It is from Thomas Fuller's "Wise Sentences."

Settlement of New York.

Can you inform me whether the city of New York was first settled by the Dutch or by the English, and when? J L.

In September, 1609, Henry Hudson, an Englishman employed by Dutch traders, sailed into New York harbor in the yacht Half Moon and proceeded 150 miles up the river which bears his name Being delighted with the country, he sailed back to Europe and reported his discovery at Amstordam, in Holland. A Dutch fleet, accompanied by the Half Moon, came over and landed on the southern front of Manhattan island, at present known as Bowling Green. There they built four log huts and a stone house Thus, in 1613, began what has grown to be the city of New York.

The Sun's Motion.

A neighbor, in speaking of the motions of the heavenly bodies, recently assured me that the sun is not fixed in the heavens, but moves I denied this. Will you be good enough to settle the matter between us? ASTRA.

The motion of the sun as seen by us from the rising to the setting is apparent, being caused, as every one knows, by the rotation of the earth on its axis. It has a motion about the center of gravity of the whole solar system which is always within the sun's volume. Lastly, the sun, with all its attendant planets and its satellites, is moving in space toward the constellation Hercules. This motion was discovered by the stars directly before the line of motion, apparently separating, and those behind coming together as objects before and after a moving railway train.

Origin of the Indian.

Will you please state what is generally supposed to be the origin of the American Indians? Q.

There are a number of theories with reference to the origin of the red men. It is supposed by some that they are aborigines. Others think they are descendants of Asiatic tribes who crossed Behring's strait. Others that they are descended from the Phœnician and Carthagenian colonies. Many biblical scholars have considered them the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel, while some hold that they are of Egyptian origin There has thus far never been conclusive proof of any of these theories, but recent archæological excavations seem to indicate that, another race occupied the land before the Indians.

Parthenon and Pantheon.

There are two words, Parthenon and Pantheon, which I always get confused. Will you please state what each is? D

The Parthenon (from the Greek parthenos, a virgin) was a Grecian temple sacred to Minerva, built on the Acropolis at Athens. Its ruins still exist, a part having been utilized for modern purposes The Pantheon (from the Greek words pan, all, and Theos, a god,) is at Rome It was originally dedicated to all the gods It is now a Christian church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs.

Chautauqua.

Please state in your Answers to Correspondents the meaning of the name Chautauqua. W H C

We have no means of knowing the meaning of the word certainly, consequently we suggest one It may come from a combination of the French word "Chateau" and the Latin word "Aqua," together meaning a country house by the water If this derivation is not satisfactory we should be pleased to receive suggestions.

The World's Bibles.

Will you kindly give the names of the principal sacred books or bibles of the world? THEO

The Koran of the Mohammedans, the Tripetikes of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the Three Vedas of the Hindoos, the Eddos of the Scandinavians, the Zend Avista of the Persians, and the Scriptures of the Christians.

Paten' Leather.

Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper what kind of leather 'patent leather' is, and why so named? E L F

Patent leather is ordinary leather with a "patent" coating put upon it which gives it a glossy, smooth surface and does away with the necessity of blacking

Limit to Patience.

Can you inform me of the origin of the saying "Patience ceases to be a virtue" P P W

The words are used in Edmund Burke's "Observations on a Late Publication on the Present State of the Nation"

An Ingenious Device.

A pharmacist of Lancaster, Pa., has just had patented an ingenious device in the way of an attachment to drug bottles containing poison Druggists who have seen it say in filling prescriptions by the use of this little invention mistakes are impossible.

Fifty colored men hold clerkships in the departments at Washington at salaries ranging from $1,000 to $1,600 a year

A child is loved by God because it has no opinions and wants to learn something — Rev Sam Jones

Look at the children of the rich My God! what a punishment for being rich — Col. Bob Ingersoll.

The latest fad among English ladies is to act as judges at dog shows.

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